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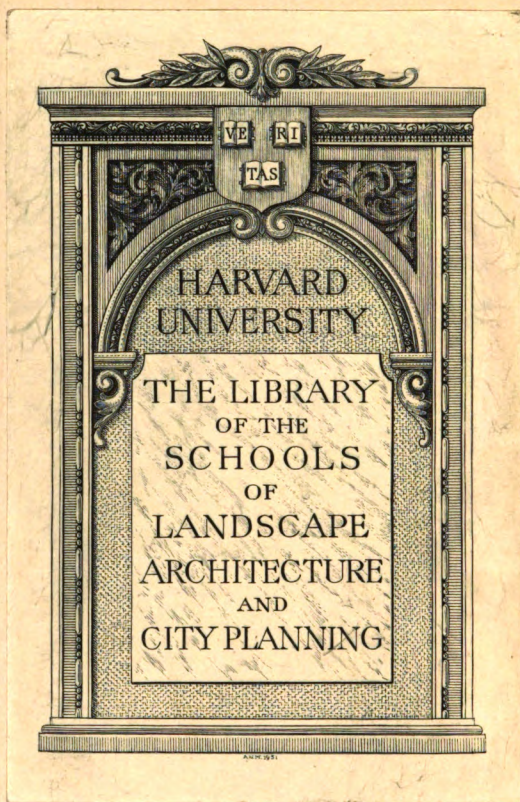
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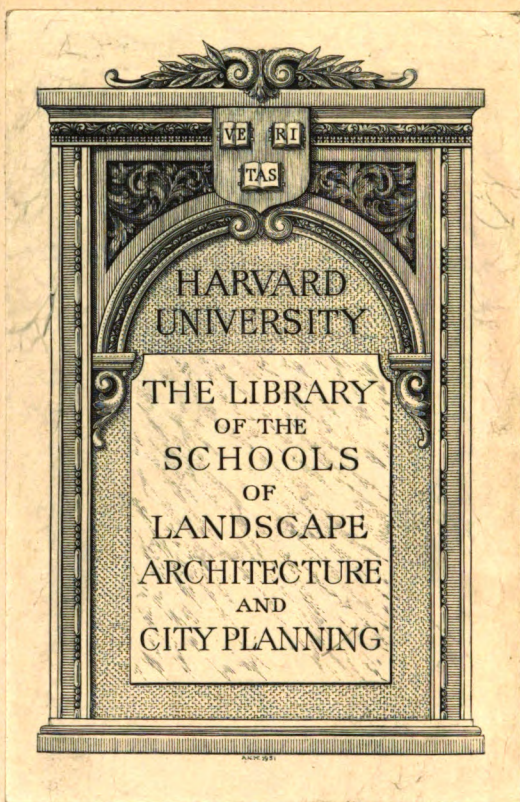
SENATE DOCUMENTS
VOL. 2

PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION
REPORT, 1920

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67TH CONGRESS : : : 1ST SESSION

APRIL 11—NOVEMBER 23, 1921

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Perry's Victory Memorial



FIRST ANNUAL REPORT — OF — THE PERRY'S MEMORIAL COMMISSION



MAY 20 (calendar day, MAY 25), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on
Printing.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1921

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Dec 19, 1923
SUMMIT OF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
8980

SENATE RESOLUTION 87.

Reported by Mr. Moses.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 5, 1921.

Resolved, That the first annual report of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, submitted to the Senate May 25, 1921, be printed as a Senate document, with accompanying illustrations.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

NAC 11 Memorials.—US War Office
3830 11 Perry's Victory, La. 1815

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the first annual report of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, dated December 6, 1920, which was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 5 of the act entitled "An act creating a commission for the maintenance, control, care, etc., of the Perry's Victory Memorial on Put in Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1919 (40 Stat., 1322-1324).

WARREN G. HARDING.

The WHITE HOUSE, *May 25, 1921.*



PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1813.
Photograph from the Original Painting by William H. Powell.

PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 20, 1921.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The act of Congress entitled "An act creating a commission for the maintenance, control, care, etc., of the Perry's Victory Memorial on Put in Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1919 (40 Stat., 1322-1324), provides in section 5 "that said commission, through its president and treasurer, shall make in writing a report to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States on the first Monday in December of each year, in which shall be stated the condition of the said site and memorial as to preservation, and all receipts and disbursements of money pertaining thereto."

The first annual report of said commission, which was forwarded to the department January 27, 1921, is herewith transmitted for your consideration with a view to submission thereof to Congress.

It will be observed that the commission states in its report, among other things, that—

As for the present state of preservation of the memorial proper we have to report that no deterioration has been discernible since it was opened to the public in June, 1915. Indeed, the massive granite construction is such as to suggest that it is built for the ages, as lasting as the pyramids. In detail the memorial proper is complete, except for facing the concrete plaza with tile.

Unfortunately the same condition does not apply to the memorial reservation of 14 acres, which should be a beautiful public park, but is now wholly unfit for such use. The construction of the memorial and approaches exhausted the funds at the disposal of the commissioners from State and National appropriations, and nothing was left to devote to the grounds as originally planned. It was the policy of the commissioners—which, we believe, history will fully justify—to first assure the completion of this great memorial, leaving the filling, grading, and landscaping of the grounds to future consideration.

Nature and the lack of funds have made this a deplorable problem. From an artistic and historic point of view the memorial stands exactly where it should stand, the foundations going to the rock bottom of Lake Erie. But the grounds are in large part swamp lands; extensive filling is needed on three sides of the plaza foundations; other filling and grading are required to produce proper levels throughout the acreage, and the planting of shrubbery and trees and the laying out of walks are essential, not only to the completion of the artistic scheme, but to the welfare of the memorial and the rights of the public on the premises.

The State of Ohio having already appropriated \$20,000 for this work, notwithstanding the memorial is the property of the General Government, it is hoped that the Government will perceive the propriety and necessity of assuring its early completion by proper legislation.

Such action on the part of the Government would in fact be an economy, inasmuch as it would result in a larger number of visitors to the memorial, thereby increasing the revenue. But, superior to that consideration, we have in mind, in recommending Government aid for the purpose of making the reservation a national park in fact as well as in name, the right of the people to enjoy their own domain under circumstances consistent with the beauty, dignity, historical significance, and public use of the memorial itself.

Sincerely,

E. C. FINNEY, *Acting Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

In behalf of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, created by act of Congress approved March 3, 1919, the undersigned, president and treasurer, respectively, of the commission, beg leave to file their first report with the Department of the Interior as directed by section 5 of said act.

In connection with and as a part of this report we also file certain exhibits, as follows, to wit:

Exhibit A: "The Perry's Victory Memorial, a History of its Origin, Construction, and Completion in Commemoration of the Victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie and the Northwestern Campaign of Gen. William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812, and its Dedication to the cause of International Peace," containing an introduction by Henry Watterson, first vice president general, and "The Story of the Memorial," by Webster P. Huntington, secretary general of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners.

Exhibit B: Minutes of the tenth annual meeting of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and of the committee on permanent organization and first meeting of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, held at Erie, Pa., September 10, 1920.

Exhibit C: "The Perry's Victory Memorial—Official souvenir," published 1920.

Exhibit D: "The Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial—Illustrations from drawings by J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour, architects," published 1912. (Illustrations omitted.)

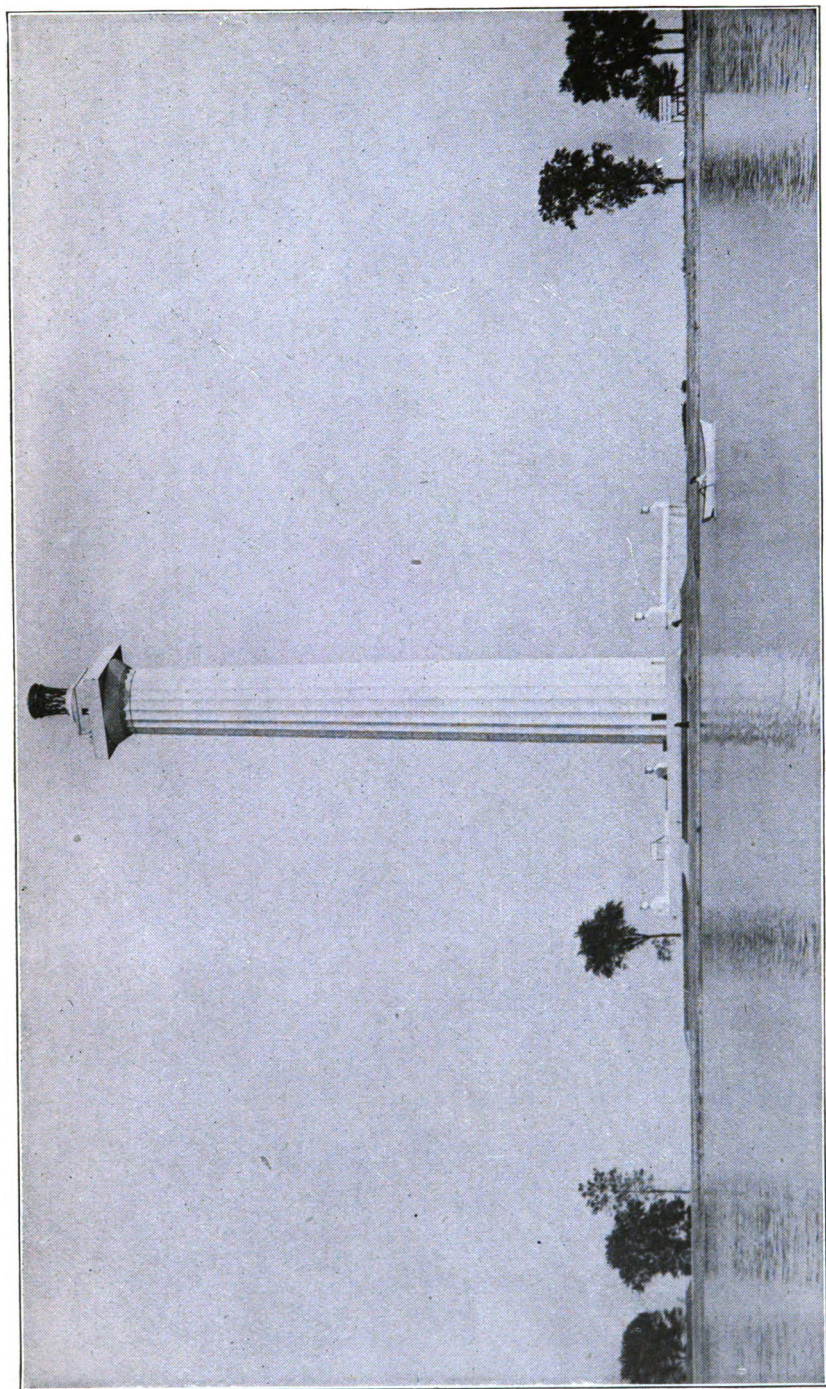
Exhibit E: "Program of a Competition for the Selection of an Architect to Design and Supervise the Construction of the Perry Memorial," published 1911.

As a preliminary, it should be understood that the persons composing this commission and named in the act of Congress aforesaid (for full text of the act see Exhibit B) are substantially those composing, and who are still members of, the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, which organization obtained the State and National appropriations for the construction of the memorial, provided for the competition for the selection of an architect, under the supervision of the National Fine Arts Commission, and until the passage of the said act of Congress constituted the sole body having the memorial property in charge.

In other words, the act of Congress was designed to effect and organize the control and care of the memorial in perpetuity (see pars. 2 and 3 of sec. 1) as previously temporarily provided for by the articles of association of the interstate board, adopted September 10, 1910.

The organization and work of the interstate board are fully set forth in Exhibit A of this report.

A description of the memorial and all facts relating to it as to State and national appropriations for its construction will also be found in Exhibit A (see p. 19). Other interesting features of Exhibit A are the photographs of the memorial as completed at the present time (pp. 7 and 18) and a photograph of the original design of the



THE MEMORIAL.
Photograph from Put-in-Bay Harbor.

memorial, from a model (illustration omitted). The original design is further elaborated by the illustrations of the architects appearing in Exhibit D (illustration omitted). The present memorial carries out the conception of this design as to the Doric column and plaza, but without the buildings to the left and right of the model. Nevertheless, the memorial as it stands to-day is artistically a perfect structure of one unit, singularly beautiful and impressive.

Exhibit C of this report is the official souvenir published by this commission, referred to in the report of the treasurer, hereinafter appearing. This souvenir is sold to the public at the memorial at 10 cents per copy—6 cents net.

Exhibit E affords an insight into the manner in which the competition for the selection of an architect was conducted at Washington, under the auspices of the National Fine Arts Commission, in January, 1912.

Inasmuch as this commission was created by act of Congress approved March 3, 1919, which required that a report of the president and treasurer thereof, in behalf of the commission, should be filed with the Secretary of the Interior of the United States on the first Monday in December of each year (see sec. 5) it is fitting that an explanation should be made as to why no report was filed in December, 1920. Indeed, such explanation was required of the undersigned by the commission at its first meeting held at Erie, Pa., September 10, 1920 (see "Memorandum," Exhibit B).

The appropriation of \$20,000 by the State of Ohio, therein referred to, for the purpose of filling, grading, and parking the memorial reservation and facing the plaza of the memorial with tile, was introduced in the Ohio General Assembly prior to the passage of the act of Congress creating this commission and was still pending in December, 1920. It was made "payable to the treasurer-general of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners." Under the practice of the auditor's department of the State of Ohio it would not be available for the objects stated except upon the completion of contracts for the execution of the work. The appropriation passed the general assembly and was approved by the governor of Ohio after the passage by Congress of the act creating this commission. Meanwhile the great increase in the cost of labor and materials made it inadvisable to close contracts. It was felt that it would be better to hold this appropriation intact, since under the laws of Ohio it will not lapse until two years after its approval by the governor, rather than disburse it for only a small part of the purposes for which it was made.

The appropriation could not be turned over to the treasurer of this commission, even if it had been made available by closing contracts, because it was made payable to the treasurer-general of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners. Therefore, to avoid any possible technicalities that might prove embarrassing to both the old and new memorial organizations—the former a voluntary association of States and the latter Federal in creation and relationship—it was determined not to organize this commission under the act of Congress until after the passage of the said appropriation. However, said organization has now been effected; the Ohio appropriation stands to the credit of the interstate board, which

will turn it over to this commission as circumstances make it advisable to draw upon it, and until that time the interstate board and this commission will continue as separate bodies.

By this procedure the Ohio appropriation of \$20,000 will ultimately be devoted to the memorial as the property of the United States Government, for the uses for which it was intended, without any question as to the validity of the transfer.

The reservation of 14 acres on which the memorial stands was acquired by condemnation proceedings by the State of Ohio against the original private owners and ceded by act of the General Assembly of Ohio to the United States Government. The deed is of record in the courts of Ottawa County at Port Clinton, Ohio. This cession, which also included the memorial, its approaches and all property pertaining thereto, was accepted for the United States Government by the act of Congress creating this commission. (See sec. 3.)

Since the organization of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners in September, 1910, Hon. A. E. Sisson, commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, has been annually elected treasurer-general, and he was elected treasurer of this commission at its first meeting, held September 10, 1920. His subjoined report of receipts from the memorial, and disbursements for its operation, maintenance, and care for the period from July 18, 1919 to December 1, 1920, is therefore in the dual capacity of treasurer of both organizations.

It has been the custom of the interstate board to require the annual auditing of the books of the treasurer by certified accountants and for him to give proper bond for the faithful performance of his duties. This custom will be perpetuated under this commission, as required by its constitution. (See Exhibit B, p. 83, Art. III, secs. 7 and 8.)

The report aforesaid is as follows, to wit: .

Statement of account of A. E. Sisson as treasurer-general of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, from July 18, 1919, the date of the last audit of his books, to Dec. 1, 1920.

Cash on hand	\$4, 167. 32
Receipts from sale of official souvenir booklets since July 18, 1919	372. 07
Receipts from memorial elevator from July 18, 1919 to Dec. 1, 1920	15, 006. 93
Interest on deposits from July 18, 1919 to Dec. 1, 1920	112. 69
Sept. 22, 1920, received from sale of surplus pipes	141. 84
Total receipts	19, 800. 85

EXPENDITURES.

Paid balance of account of J. C. Robinson & Son on contract for construction of memorial	3, 137. 78
Paid Put-in-Bay Improvement Co. for light and power	4, 228. 23
Paid for official souvenir booklets (50,000 copies)	1, 995. 43
Paid money borrowed of S. M. Johannsen Mar. 13, 1919, and interest	1, 178. 58
Other expenses, including salary of custodian (\$750 per annum); salaries of electrician and elevator operator, and three guides; labor for care of reservation; supplies for the memorial; uniforms of employees; inspection and insurance; secretarial expenses, stenographers' fees, printing, etc., and necessary expenses of commissioners in attending meetings	6, 785. 77
Balance on hand	2, 475. 06
	19, 800. 85

The memorial is not only self-sustaining but has heretofore earned an annual net revenue. The increasing annual attendance (see Exhibit B, report of the committee on the operation of the memorial) gives assurance that this condition will prevail indefinitely.

The reservation and the approaches, plaza, and rotunda of the memorial are free to the public. All of the revenue, except a very small proportion proceeding from the sale of souvenirs, is derived from the admission fees charged for elevator service to the spectators' gallery at the top. These fees are 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children.

From this revenue, after paying normal expenses, the interstate board has been enabled to build two concrete sea walls at the front and rear of the memorial for the permanent protection of the shore lines from damage from storms. One of these walls is about 1,400 and the other about 800 feet in length. From the same source the cost of various historical bronze tablets within the memorial has also been defrayed, and 50,000 copies of an illustrated pamphlet, descriptive of the memorial, have been published and paid for. The reservation has also been improved, so far as its condition would permit, by laying out walks, etc.

The economical administration of the memorial in respect to the growing receipts, the selection and pay of employees, and the safe and expeditious handling of the visiting public has been largely attributable to Custodian S. M. Johannsen, commissioner of the State of Ohio, who is a resident of Put in Bay.

As for the present state of preservation of the memorial proper, we have to report that no deterioration has been discernible since it was opened to the public in June, 1915. Indeed, the massive granite construction is such as to suggest that it is built for the ages, as lasting as the pyramids. In detail the memorial proper is complete except for facing the concrete plaza with tile.

Unfortunately the same condition does not apply to the memorial reservation of 14 acres, which should be a beautiful public park but is now wholly unfit for such use. The construction of the memorial and approaches exhausted the funds at the disposal of the commissioners from State and National appropriations, and nothing was left to devote to the grounds, as originally planned. It was the policy of the commissioners—which, we believe, history will fully justify—to first assure the completion of this great memorial, leaving the filling, grading, and landscaping of the grounds to future consideration.

Nature and the lack of funds have made this a deplorable problem. From an artistic and historic point of view the memorial stands exactly where it should stand, the foundations going to the rock bottom of Lake Erie. But the grounds are in large part swamp lands; extensive filling is needed on three sides of the plaza foundations; other filling and grading are required to produce proper levels throughout the acreage, and the planting of shrubbery and trees and the laying out of walks are essential not only to the completion of the artistic scheme but to the welfare of the memorial and the rights of the public on the premises.

The State of Ohio having already appropriated \$20,000 for this work, notwithstanding the memorial is the property of the General

Government, it is hoped that the Government will perceive the propriety and necessity of assuring its early completion by proper legislation.

Such action on the part of the Government would in fact be an economy, inasmuch as it would result in a larger number of visitors to the memorial, thereby increasing the revenue. But, superior to that consideration, we have in mind, in recommending Government aid for the purpose of making the reservation a national park in fact as well as in name, the right of the people to enjoy their own domain under circumstances consistent with the beauty, dignity, historical significance, and public use of the memorial itself.

Respectfully submitted.

THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION,
By GEO. H. WORTHINGTON, *President*.
A. E. SISSON, *Treasurer*.

EXHIBIT A.

THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL.

[A history of its origin, construction, and completion in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie and the northwestern campaign of Gen. William Henry Harrison in the War of 1912 and its dedication to the cause of international peace, containing an introduction by Henry Watterson, first vice president-general of the Interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners; the story of the memorial by Webster P. Huntington, secretary-general, and a retrospect of the Battle of Lake Erie.]

INTRODUCTORY.

Whatever we may or may not be, we Americans can scarcely be called a memorializing people. We seem, indeed, readier to accept the self-assertion of the living than to erect monuments to the dead. Long ago Barnum, the showman, discovered that even as the average Englishman dearly loves a lord does the average Yankee dearly love a humbug. It is to the women of our land that we are indebted for the stately shaft in honor of Washington, which towers over the National Capital, as well as for the ownership of Mount Vernon. Latterly Lincoln has been coming to a proper recognition. But when we look for visible signs of the saints and sages, the heroes and martyrs of other days, we discover that they are few and far between and very hard to find.

In Europe, go where you will, you may not come upon a village or hamlet that boasts not some expression of pious homage and local pride in bronze or marble, some "storied urn or animated bust," recalling the life and deeds of the great man who was born there, whilst the parks, the streets, and the public places of the cities and towns are everywhere ennobled and beautified by the imagery, inspired by the nomenclature of the past, vitalizing history and educating and elevating the people.

Around the Great Lakes, as we call our inland oceans, with Chicago, the world famous, for an axis, flanked by Milwaukee, the Queen City of Wisconsin, and Detroit, the fairy goddaughter of Michigan—sailing from Duluth to Buffalo, tarrying awhile at Toledo and Sandusky and Erie—shame upon them!—we look, with a single exception, in vain for some evidence that less than a hundred years ago there lived a man named Oliver Hazard Perry, and, save as a summer resort, that there is or ever was a place called Put in Bay.

All honor to the single exception! In Cleveland, that miracle of modern progress, which carries Ohio's challenge to the great Northwest and gives her rivals on either hand a run for their money, we do learn that, on the 10th of September, 1813, a battle was fought by Oliver Hazard Perry in the waters of Put in Bay, which enabled the victor to relate that "we have met the enemy and they are ours!"

Next after John Paul Jones stands Oliver Hazard Perry. Jones brought the American Revolution home to England. Perry drove England back behind the

barricades of her New France. The fight off Scarborough Head in the North Sea told the world that if England was the mistress of the sea, America was master. The fight off Put in Bay rescued the territory conquered by George Rogers Clark and wiped out the disgrace of Hull's surrender.

Jones laid the cloth for the French alliance. Perry cleared the way for Harrison's advance and shortened the distance between Bladensburg and the treaty of Ghent. But, above all, it was Perry, like Jones, who gave the world assurance of a man, of an American and of America, the resistless, the unconquerable; of the flag, the glorious, the wonder breeding; of the Union, the imperishable. Over every frontispiece from the aurora borealis to the southern cross, over every temple of liberty and trade, over every arena of manly prowess and productive achievement, blazing in letters of living light, as Webster would have said, shine forever the letters that spell the words, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

It was a marvelous battle, a magical victory. The story reads like a page out of the impossible. Truly is there a destiny that governs the world and rules in the lives of men. The young subaltern, rusting and fretful in the little Rhode Island seaport; the longed-for call to action and the instant answer of the minute men; the sudden apparition of a fleet in the harbor of Erie, as though some wizard hand had touched the forest and commanded its trees of oak and ash to rise and sail the deep; the thunder of the guns carrying freedom's message of defiance; the havoc, the repulse, the running of the gauntlet of fire and blood from ship to ship. Let me read you the brief, immortal story. I take it from the graphic narrative of John Clark Ridpath:

"The *Lawrence*, Perry's flagship, began to suffer dreadfully under the concentrated fire of the enemy. First one gun and then another was dismounted. The masts were broken. The rigging of the vessel was rent away. The sails were torn to shreds. Soon she yielded no longer to the wind, but lay helpless on the water.

"On the deck death held carnival. The American sailors lay dead and dying on every hand. During the two hours that Perry faced his antagonists his men were reduced to a handful. Entering the action the *Lawrence* had a crew of officers and men numbering a hundred and three. Of these, by 2 o'clock in the afternoon, 83 were either dead or wounded. Still Perry held out. Others fell around him, until only the commander and 13 others were left uninjured.

"Meanwhile all the ships had become engaged, but the *Niagara* only at long range and ineffectively. Elliott, the captain of that vessel, perceiving that resistance from the *Lawrence* had ceased, now sailed ahead, believing that Perry had fallen and that the command had devolved on himself. It was at this juncture that Perry resolved upon that famous exploit which has made his name immortal. He pulled down his battle flag, but left the Stars and Stripes still floating! Then, with his brother Alexander and four of his remaining seamen, he lowered himself into the boat. He flung his pennant and battle flag over his arm and around his person, stepped into the boat, stood upright, and ordered the men to pull for the *Niagara*.

"That vessel was more than a half mile distant. It required the oarsmen fully 15 minutes to make the passage. The boat had to pass in full exposure to the enemy's guns. The British at once perceived what was doing. As the smoke cleared from around the hull of the *Lawrence* they saw the daring act of the commander, transferring his flag from one ship to another. His own vessel was shattered to death; but there was the *Niagara*, hale and strong. Though he succeed in making her deck the battle would be to fight over again. Victory or defeat was turning on the issue.

"The British guns opened on the little boat. Discharge after discharge followed. Some of the shot struck the frail cockle and the splinters flew, but the men were unhurt. Perry continued to stand up as a target until the faithful seamen refused to pull unless he would sink down to a position of greater safety. The shot from the enemy's guns knocked the water into spray around them, but the boat reached the *Niagara* in safety, and Perry was taken up. A moment more and his battle flag was flying above the unhurt ship!"

May every schoolboy and every schoolgirl in the land read the rest of it; how, his foot upon the deck of the *Niagara*, his battle flag again flying at the fore, Perry swooped like a hurricane down upon the enemy's line; cut the British fleet in two, right in the middle, three vessels on the right, three upon the left; broadside after broadside on either hand; death and destruction in his resistless wake. Thirty minutes and all is over; the brave English com-

mander, Barclay, hors du combat, his second in command, Finnis, killed outright. Human nature could hold out no longer. Down comes the British flag. We had met the enemy and they were ours, "two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop," said Perry in his report to Harrison, written upon the back of an old letter, his hat for a desk.

The victor (again I quote from Rldpath) did not in the elation of his triumph forget the situation around him. He caused himself to be transferred from the still unhurt *Niagara* back to the bloody deck of the *Lawrence*. There, and not in some other place, would he receive the surrender of the enemy. The British officers, as they came up to present their swords, had to pick their way through dead and dying, slipping in pools of blood as they came. Perry bade his antagonists retain their swords, his the chivalry of one to whom the fortunes of war had given the power, but not the right, to humiliate a fallen foe.

In the silence of the following night the dead sailors, British and American, were consigned to their last rest in the clear waters of Lake Erie. The next day Perry brought back to Put in Bay his own and the captured fleet. Sailing into the harbor, the dead officers of both commands were buried on the shore. The losses had been very great. On the American side 27 were killed and 96 wounded—this out of a force but little over 400 effective men. The loss of the British was 41 killed and 94 wounded, the gallant Capt. Barclay, who had already lost an arm, having the misfortune to lose the other.

Great was the fame of the battle and of him who won it. It was the first time in history that an entire British fleet, large or small, had been taken in any open, equal conflict. Lake Erie was cleared. The way for Harrison and his braves, for Shelby and his hunting shirts, was open, and forever and ever the Great Northwest, rid of invaders, was redeemed.

A hundred years have come and gone—a hundred years of peace ensuing between the great English-speaking nations following their consummation of a solemn compact for its preservation, the perpetual disarmament of their boundaries, an epoch-making, Christianizing compact, forever evidencing the efficacy of reason to reign in the place of force.

In commemoration of Perry's victory on Lake Erie we have builded the greatest battle monument in the world, and, symbolic of the blessings of peace among nations, we have reared it in the majestic outlines of the most beautiful and impressive of memorials. Nine sovereign States and the authority of the Federal Government have herein testified to the genius and the aspirations of the American people.

It is right that the history of this achievement should be written. It is right that "The Story of the Memorial," as told in these pages by one most competent to relate it, should be known to future generations. The building of the memorial pertains to history equally with the events which gave it inspiration. As the monument shall stand for all ages, so the patriotic zeal, devotion, and intelligence which gave it to the Nation are part of the imperishable records of our country.

Fittingly we have memorialized valor and peace. May the hearts of men never turn from the one as the signet of human worth, nor from the other as the heritage of human liberty!

HENRY WATTERSON.

LOUISVILLE, June, 1917.

THE STORY OF THE MEMORIAL.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEMORIAL IDEA.

In January, 1908, Rodney J. Diegle, of Put in Bay and Sandusky, Ohio, called on me at Columbus to ask my advice and cooperation in determining the phraseology of a joint resolution which, as the representative of the Put in Bay Board of Trade, he desired to have adopted by the Ohio General Assembly. Mr. Diegle was the director of publicity of the board of trade, and at a meeting of that body held November 14, 1907, had made the first suggestion, original with him, of a celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie, under the sanction of the State, six years later at Put in Bay.

Naturally the proposal met with local enthusiasm, and on December 28, 1907, the board of trade adopted resolutions in favor of "a great centennial celebration on land and water, to be held at Put in Bay from June to September, 1913," and inviting "the National and State Governments and the American people at large to participate and take part in such ceremonies and celebration."

During the interim between this action and Mr. Diegle's suggestion looking up to it the leading citizens of Put in Bay had taken counsel among themselves as to the project, and their views of it had become expansive, though by no means definite. Those who banded themselves together to promote the enterprise were S. M. Johannsen, Henry Fox, T. B. Alexander, Lucas Meyers, George Gascoyne, John J. Day, H. A. Herbst, M. Ingold, Emil Schraidt, William Kunzler, Gustave Heineman, S. Traverso, John Hollway, William Schnoor, John Esselbach, and Dr. P. B. Robinson, all members of the board of trade, of which Mr. Johannsen was president, and the resolution of December 28, 1907, which they as such adopted, was the first action of any organized body proposing an observance of the centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie.

No thought of a permanent memorial at Put in Bay or elsewhere at that time had occurred to anybody. It was not suggested in the resolutions adopted by the board of trade nor in the joint resolution proposed to be offered in the Ohio General Assembly, which Mr. Diegle brought to me to pass upon. As for the scope of the proposed celebration it was understood that the participation in it of other States than Ohio should be confined, if the project fared well, to those bordering on the Great Lakes, and the suggestion of the participation of the National Government was entirely chimerical but cherished as an ambition not impossible to be realized.

The draft of Mr. Diegle's joint resolution was not difficult to agree upon. It provided for the appointment of five commissioners by the governor of Ohio "to cooperate with the citizens of Put in Bay" in such plans for the celebration as they might initiate, and the only change suggested to Mr. Diegle was that the language should be made more definite, so as to provide for authority to "prepare and carry out" plans. No appropriation was asked for, no period for the proposed celebration was fixed, except that it should "fittingly observe the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie," and it was provided that the commissioners to be appointed should serve without compensation, even for their necessary expenses. The State was asked only to grant moral recognition of a centennial celebration marking the historical significance of September 10, 1813. In February, 1908, the joint resolution was introduced in the general assembly by Representative William E. Bense, of Ottawa County, and passed both branches without opposition. The commissioners were appointed by Gov. Harris in the following June, and a year later the legislature appropriated \$3,000 "to enable said commissioners, to continue the work of preparation for the centennial celebration," but still without mention of a memorial.

The idea of a memorial originated in the necessity of some tangible object to interest other States than Ohio, since no industrial exposition was contemplated. It occurred to me that if Ohio could be induced to make a moderate appropriation for such a purpose the States bordering on the Great Lakes might contribute to it, and the idea took the form of a memorial chapel in the park skirting the harbor at Put in Bay, to be built by the State of Ohio and containing eight memorial windows, historically significant and artistically executed, one each to be presented by the seven other Lake States and one by Ohio. This thought was communicated to some of the Ohio commissioners and to other friends of the centennial project, and in the first report of the commissioners to the governor of Ohio, adopted December 29, 1908, and filed January 12, 1909, "a permanent building on Put in Bay Island" was recommended to memorialize the heroes of the Battle of Lake Erie.

There was no thought originally of the participation of Rhode Island and Kentucky with the Lake States in the project. The participation of Rhode Island was suggested to the secretary of the Ohio commission by Emilius O. Randall, secretary of the Ohio State Historical and Archeological Society, and of Kentucky by J. Howard Galbraith, a leading representative of the Ohio press; and when communicated to the commissioners, these suggestions were received with greatest favor and acted upon at the earliest possible moment.

At this period there came into the life of the memorial project a personal influence which was destined to have a determining effect upon its later far greater development and to insure the erection of a memorial truly national in character and in dimensions and cost far beyond any conception thus far entertained regarding such a structure. John Eisenmann, an eminent architect of Cleveland, became interested in the subject. Mr. Eisenmann for many years had been a member of the United States Engineering Corps assigned to the Great Lakes, a member of the faculty of Case School of Applied Science, and was the author of the Building Code of Cleveland. He was perfectly familiar

with the topography of Put in Bay Island and had made soundings of the surrounding waters and studied the geological formations of the region. Possessed of a singularly enthusiastic and devoted nature, he became enamored of the memorial idea. Its historical significance and artistic possibilities appealed to him profoundly, and to these he conceived the purpose of adding certain utilitarian details of great moment, calculated to appeal powerfully to the general public.

Mr. Eisenmann made a hasty sketch of his conception and upon receiving encouragement from certain members of the Ohio commission executed a large drawing in water colors. This met with such favor that he was requested to attend a meeting of the commission called by Gov. Harmon and held in the State capitol at Columbus, September 27, 1909, and to explain his plans. Meanwhile he had visited Put in Bay and had selected, without the knowledge of the commissioners or any other persons, the present site of the memorial as the best for any that might be erected. It was the heavily wooded and swampy isthmus, then the last spot on the island to attract attention for such a purpose, which now comprises the beautiful memorial reservation of 14 acres. Mr. Eisenmann made borings for rock bottom and proved the existence of the limestone strata which upholds the present memorial.

Subsequently the Ohio commissioners gave further encouragement to the Eisenmann plan, and it was used by them before many legislative bodies and their committees to indicate the character of the memorial proposed to be erected. It contemplated a cement structure on a steel frame, over 400 feet high, with elevators running to the top, through 10 floors, each floor dedicated to one of the participating States, assuming that the 8 States bordering on the Great Lakes, including Indiana and Minnesota, would be joined by Rhode Island and Kentucky in the enterprise. The utilitarian features were to be a wireless-telegraph station, a life-saving station, an aquarium, and a convention hall, with lagoons connecting the waters of Lake Erie and Put in Bay Harbor through the isthmus, both to reduce the distance to be traversed by small craft in gaining the harbor and for landscape effects. These features, together with the general design, appealed strongly to legislative and executive authorities in Congress and in many States in which the exhibition of the design was largely responsible for the appropriation of more than \$350,000 for the memorial and centennial celebration prior to the time a competition of architects was determined upon to select a design. Mr. Eisenmann executed complete working drawings, and competent engineering authority pronounced them practicable and consistent with the estimated cost. On July 27, 1910, the Ohio commissioners by resolution recommended the Eisenmann plans for adoption by the interstate board, when organized as planned, September 10, "provided the president of the Ohio commission (Gen. Warner) can make satisfactory arrangements as to compensation for the completion of said plans in detail." These arrangements were made, but President Warner died August 13, no contract having been entered into. On September 10 the interstate board adopted a resolution declaring the proposed site of the memorial acceptable to the commissioners representing all the participating States, but no reference was made to the selection of a design or an architect, except that the whole subject was referred to the executive committee.

The memorial had now become the central idea of the centennial celebration, and by common consent it was agreed that the major part of the funds of the interstate board, then in hand and thenceforth to be appropriated, should be dedicated to its erection. As this project increased in importance sentiment developed among the commissioners favorable to a general competition of American architects for the selection of a design. Accordingly, the building committee resolved to employ an architectural advisor to draw up a program of competition, subject to the approval of the interstate board, and this action was approved by the board at the annual meeting held September 9, 1911. Frank Miles Day, a leading architect of Philadelphia, was employed as the architectural advisor of the building committee, and at a meeting of that committee, held at Cleveland, October 11, which he attended, the terms of the program of competition were agreed upon. Congress had passed the Federal appropriation act of \$250,000 in the preceding March, and there was now available from National and State appropriations \$355,000 for the memorial and centennial celebration.

The fundamental provisions of the program of competition were determined by the building committee in accordance with the long-accepted views of commissioners as to the historical significance of the memorial. It was

stipulated that all designs submitted in the competition should be for a memorial "intended to commemorate the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the officers and men under his command at the Battle of Lake Erie, and as a memorial to 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States;" that the chosen site, which was described in the program, should be considered by all competitors; that the memorial should consist "primarily of a shaft," the latter term not being used in a technical sense nor as indicating a type of design; that secondary buildings might be included in the general design, at the discretion of competitors; and that the competition should be anonymous.

Representing the United States commissioners and the building committee, Lieut. Gen. Miles entered into correspondence with the National Commission of Fine Arts, which had but lately been established by act of Congress (see Appendix B) and whose members had recently been appointed by President Taft; and on November 3, 1911, the committee was notified that the commission would act as the judges of award in the architectural competition.

The attractiveness of the theme, the official auspices under which the competition was to be conducted, and the assurance of the advice of the National Commission of Fine Arts in making the awards, resulted in the largest and most representative competition of architects ever held in this country, and the exhibits were pronounced by experts as exceeding in number and merit any gathered together for a like purpose in the world. One hundred and forty-seven architects and architectural firms applied for admission to the competition under the official program; 83 were admitted, and upon the making of the awards by the Commission of Fine Arts at Washington, January 27-29, 1912, 54 complete exhibits of drawings and plans completely filled the great hall of the National Museum. Experts of the Commission of Fine Arts roughly estimated that the architects of the country, in the cost of the technical work displayed, had expended a sum not less than \$100,000.

It was an honor, indeed, to be named as the author of the best design in such a competition, the anonymous character of which gave emphasis to its genuineness. The authorship of no design was known to the judges; the exhibits were identified by numbers, corresponding numbers with the names of the authors attached being placed in sealed envelopes pending the awards. The Commission of Fine Arts having made its findings from a two days' examination of the exhibits, the interstate board was convened at the National Museum, and Col. Spencer Cosby, secretary of the commission, presented the sealed envelopes containing the identification of the successful contestants. The envelopes were opened and their contents noted by the secretary general of the interstate board and passed to President General Worthington, who announced the awards.

These consisted of the first prize, designating the author of the design as the architect of the memorial, and three premiums, awards of merit, respectively, of \$1,250, \$1,000, and \$750, for the first, second, and third best designs. The first prize as architect of the memorial was awarded to design No. 5, by J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour, jr., of New York; the first premium to design No. 17, by James Gamble Rogers, of New York; the second to design No. 34, by Paul Cret, of Philadelphia; and the third to design No. 54, by Dillon, McLellan & Beadel, of New York.

The unprofessional opinions of the commissioners of the interstate board fully approved the justice of these findings. All of the commissioners and hosts of visitors at the two days' exhibit of designs had been struck by the surpassing beauty of the conception of a memorial by Messrs. Freedlander and Seymour. (See Appendix C and D.) It instantly gained public admiration and among experts was declared the noblest realization of an inspiring ideal. In particular, its adaptability to the site was immediately recognized; and to-day in the completed Doric column and plaza, rising above the isthmus of Put in Bay as if from the sea, scintillating reflections in the waters of the lake and harbor reflecting innumerable shades of many-colored skies in its towering proportions, and with a halo of sunlight flashing from its bronze tripod as the crowning glory of its majesty, the genius of its designer and architect is manifested in the admiration and awe of all who behold it.

Mr. Freedlander's association as architect of the memorial with the general officers of the interstate board and members of the building committee necessarily extended over a period of years and involved relationships personally agreeable as well as productive of the highest efficiency in the process of construction and equipment. In all the countless details of progress toward the

completion of the work he vindicated the first impressions of fitness for the great task received from critical study of the design.

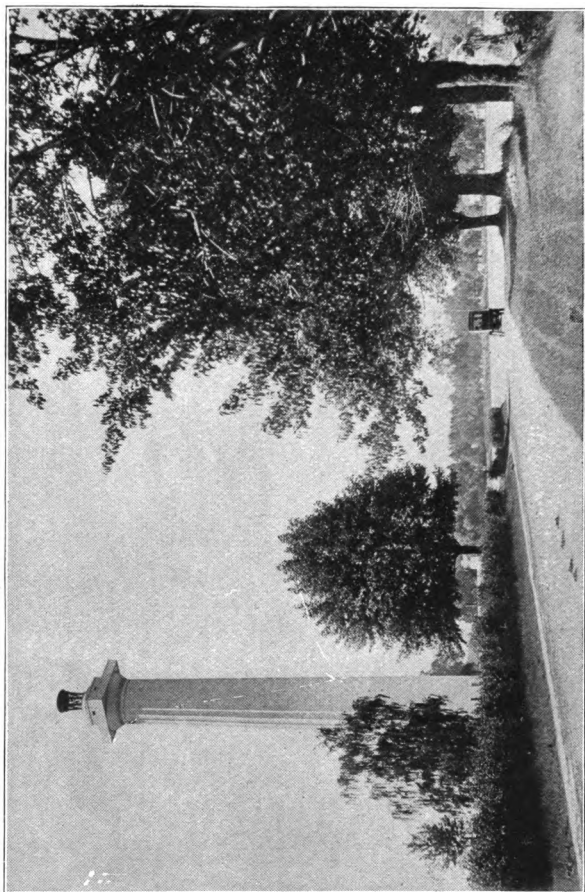
The Doric column and plaza constitute the Perry's Victory Memorial, notwithstanding the accessory buildings of the original design, consisting of an historical museum, or temple of peace, and a colonnade dedicated to peace by arbitration, may or may not be realized in the future in accordance with the original conception. This conclusion was reached by joint action of the building committee, Federal commissioners, and executive committee in June, 1912, and confirmed by the interstate board in the following September. At this period it became apparent that, in order to release the Federal appropriation with fidelity to its terms, which required that the money appropriated should not be available until the Federal commissioners should become convinced that sufficient funds has been appropriated by the participating States to guarantee "a fitting memorial" when added to the Federal appropriation, it was absolutely necessary to designate the column and plaza as the official memorial. Thus the solution of a critical problem, which at one time threatened to indefinitely postpone building operations, was happily reached; for, had the original design at the time been held as the memorial proper, it would have appeared that sufficient funds were not in prospect to complete it, and the Federal appropriation would have remained unavailable.

The memorial is distinctly a battle monument, a commemoration of American heroism in war; but it is also a noble tribute to international peace, first as celebrating the century of peace between English-speaking peoples which ensued from the signing of the treaty of Ghent, and the disarmament of the American and Canadian boundaries as the result of the Rush-Bagot treaty, and, second, as typifying the hope of the American people for the ultimate peace of the world through the principle of arbitration.

The "peace idea" was born with the conception of the centennial celebration which gave origin to the memorial, and it has survived through many vicissitudes. At the first meeting of the Ohio commissioners, July 23, 1908, it was resolved that the proposed celebration should be known as "the Perry's Victory and International Peace Centennial," due to the practically contemporaneous centenary of the Battle of Ghent. This action was rescinded October 7, 1909, when the appointment of additional commissioners by Gov. Harmon resulted in the temporary adoption of the views of one of them, and the title given to the proposed celebration was "The Centenary of Perry's Victory and Gen. William Henry Harrison's Northwestern Campaign in the War of 1812." Some facetious but pessimistic Ohio newspapers had expressed the opinion that the British would not "come down to celebrate the licking we gave them in 1812," and official circles at Columbus showed evidence of being impressed by this philosophy, but the "peace idea" would not cease. The program of competition for the design of the memorial required that it should be regarded equally with victory in the treatment of the general theme; Mr. Freedlander took his inspiration largely from it in his original conception of the design; the projected "historical museum," first at the suggestion of United States Commissioner Miles, became a "temple of peace"; the official documents and souvenirs of the celebration dwelt upon this phase of its significance, and the climax of the centennial ceremonies was reached in the international rites and expressions of good-will which characterized, on the 11th of September, 1913, the transfer of the remains of the American and British officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie a hundred years previously to their last resting place beneath the rotunda of the mighty column.

And the British "came down" on that memorable day to help celebrate a century of peace and to assist in the solemn dedication of the memorial as expressing the aspirations of all nations for the peace of the world.

In 1914 the interstate board adopted measures intended to enlist the interest of all the States in the Union in the completion of the memorial in accordance with the original design, and in 1915 this plan developed into a project of making the memorial eventually not only a tribute to, but an institution for the promotion of, international peace. The general officers of the board and Gen. Keifer, representing the United States commissioners, were named as a committee to approach the legislative and executive authorities of the several States in relation to this enlarged plan. At various times the mission thus authorized was undertaken by Treasurer-General Sisson, Auditor-General Cutler, and Secretary-General Huntington in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee; by Secretary-General Huntington in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Mississippi; by United States Commissioner Miles,



• "A BATTLE MONUMENT, A COMMEMORATION OF AMERICAN HEROISM, A NOBLE TRIBUTE TO PEACE."



ONE OF THE FOUR MASSIVE GRANITE
URNS ON THE PLAZA.

Auditor-General Cutler, and Commissioners Mowry and Davis, of Rhode Island, in the New England States; and by United States Commissioner Keifer, Financial Secretary Todd, and Commissioner Whitehead, of Wisconsin, in Indiana and Minnesota.

In all of these States public sentiment and the convictions of those in official life favorable to the memorial as an institution for peace were not found lacking, and it is entirely within the possibilities that this high destiny may yet attend its completion in accordance with the original design.

THE MEMORIAL.

In the earlier period of the memorial enterprise, and from the moment of its inception, the ambitions (for at that time they could not have been dignified by the name of plans) of the commissioners then acting were directed toward a building or monument entirely worthy of the historical significance and requirements of art which should characterize a public work commemorating American heroism in the War of 1812 and the ideals of international peace.

And this notwithstanding the fact that the suggestion of a memorial was an afterthought of the centennial celebration originally exclusively proposed, and in spite of the fact that no funds were at hand to carry it out. The first public reference to any memorial whatever was contained in a report prepared by the Ohio commissioners in December, 1908, and filed with the governor of that State, January 12, 1909, recommending that "any memorial undertaken in honor of Perry's victory should take the form of a permanent building on Put in Bay Island." This thought expressed the opposition of the Ohio commissioners to a memorializing celebration or exposition only and committed them to high aims in behalf of a lasting testimonial to the objects of their appointment. In a second report of the Ohio commissioners, which was approved and in fact made a joint report by the first meeting of any interstate body concerned in the centennial enterprise, held at Toledo, December 3, 1909, the character of the memorial, which at the time had begun to make its appeal fervent and convincing, though lamentably lacking in ways and means to realize the conception, was set forth as the ideal of all present. It was a great and not very promising project which was thus revealed in the following declaration:

It is with a sense of solemn obligation that your commissioners have considered the subject of an appropriate Perry's victory memorial. Our own opinion is fortified by universal public sentiment to the effect that such a memorial must be permanent. It must not only express the patriotic desire of the American people to pay lasting tribute to their honored dead, but it must be in the highest sense artistic and historically suggestive. It must have, by reason of these qualities, a peculiar educational influence upon future generations, proceeding from its singular individuality. Better no memorial than an inadequate or unworthy one. The motive that prompts our people to thus commemorate one of the most glorious events in our history and the Nation's subsequent progress of a hundred years must be as broad as the American continent and as deep rooted as our inherent love of free institutions. Nothing less will suffice than a memorial truly national in character, taking rank among the worthiest of such structures in the world.

It seems little less than Providential—the hand of Destiny molding the thought of men in lasting granite—that this conception of a great memorial, in view of the untoward conditions of its origin little more than a dream, should have been realized within the decade that gave it birth.

The architectural scheme of the memorial had its inception in a combination of historical events breathing the spirit of patriotism and valor, but disclosing the promise of a world at peace. According to the architect, Mr. Freedlander, "the composition was born in an instant—the shaft took the form of a great Doric column placed on a broad plaza elevated only slightly above the ground, so that the entire memorial would appear to arise from the sea and be further enhanced by its reflections in the rippling waters." It was the first inspiration of the architect that, in view of the location of the site in so great an expanse of water and the necessarily isolated character which these conditions imply, the Doric order treated without ornament of any kind seemed best adapted to convey the impression of grandeur and simplicity which the memorial is intended to suggest.

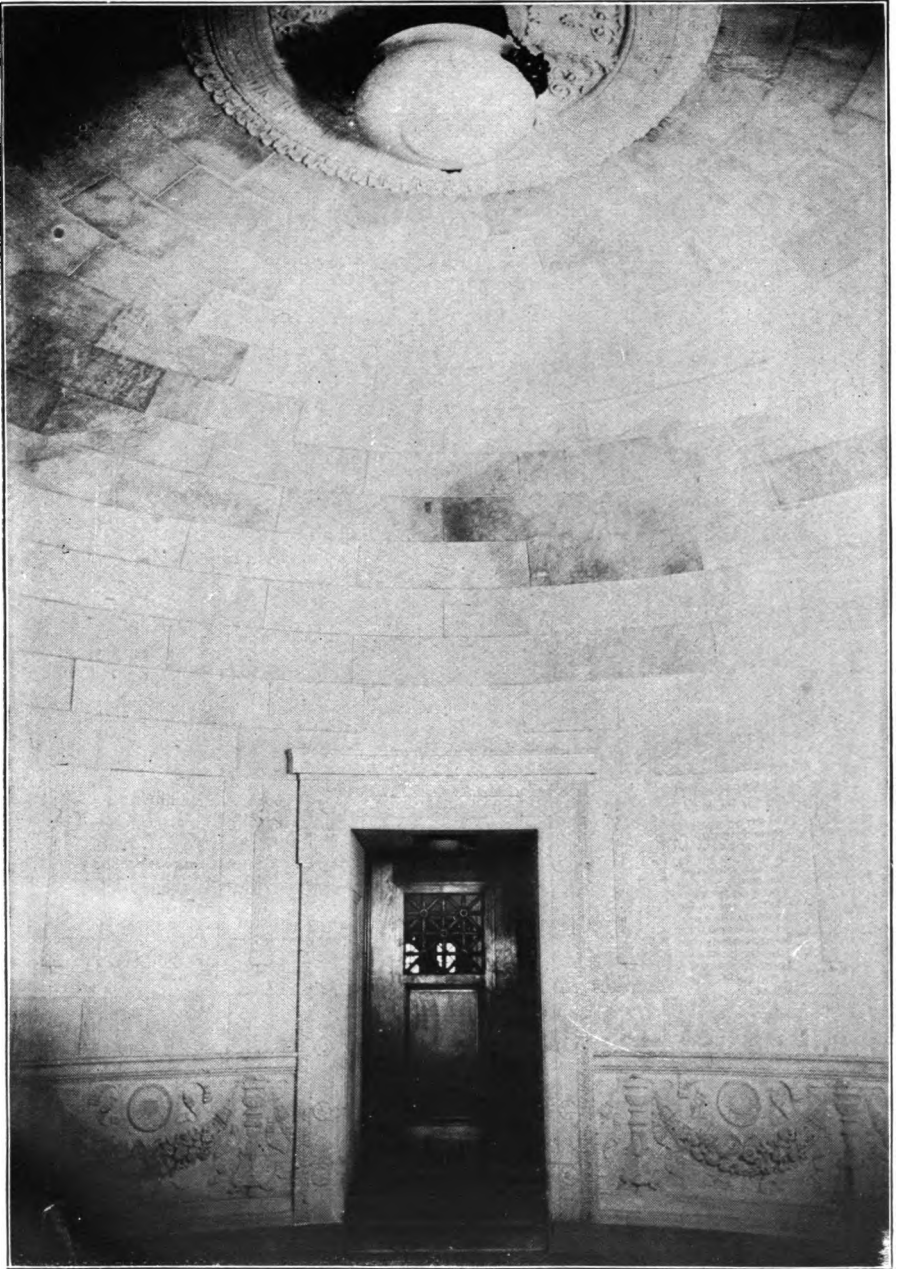
The stone selected for the entire memorial is pink Milford granite, extremely beautiful in texture and color and of a sufficiently delicate pink cast to temper it and to counteract the natural tendency of pure white stones to take on a bluish cast under the sky. The color effect is therefore that of pure white. Its geological composition is as nearly perfect as can be obtained, and it was selected after exhaustive mechanical tests on account of its hardness and consequent great durability, the latter quality being naturally an essential in the choice of material for a monument destined to last through the ages. In order to give it as brilliant a texture as possible it is tooled or channeled with fine vertical lines. This treatment has the same effect on granite as the cutting of facets on precious stones and tends to produce a sparkle, brilliancy, and play of light and shade extremely pleasing to the eye.

The foundations of the column and plaza rest directly on rock. At the inception of the work diamond-drill borings to ascertain the nature of the soil were made, with the result that rock was found to underlie the entire site at levels from 10 to 20 feet below the surface. This made it possible to drive the forms for the concrete foundations directly to rock, and did away with the necessity of sinking caissons. The strata was found to be hard and homogeneous and of excellent bearing quality.

The memorial stands on what is virtually an isthmus, connecting the two larger sections of South Bass Island, overlooking the waters and islands of Lake Erie spread out in beautiful panorama in all directions, and the scene of Perry's victory off West Sister Island. The gigantic white Doric column gleaming by day and ghostly by night, rises 340 feet from the level of the plaza to the top of the great bronze tripod which surmounts it. Since the plaza is 12 feet above mean high water, the total height of the column may be stated as 352 feet. The impression of height, however, is greatly emphasized by its isolation. Nature herself is dwarfed beneath its towering proportions. Unlike the high monuments of metropolitan centers, the eye institutes no comparisons of height in viewing it. The memorial stands majestic and alone. It is the highest monument in the world excepting only the Washington Monument, and the highest and most massive column ever attempted by the memorial builders of any age.

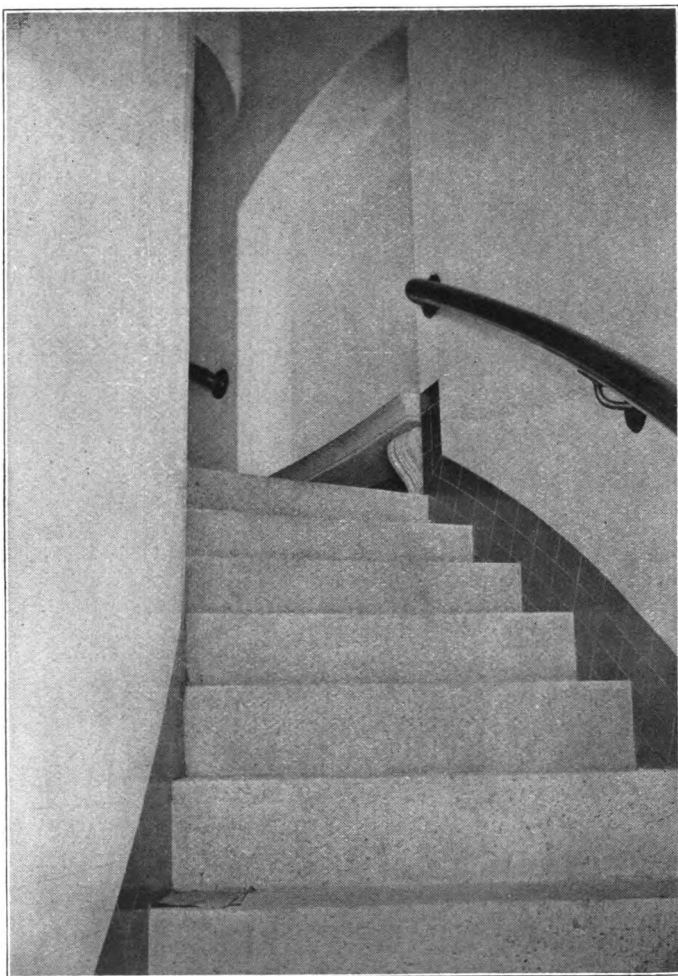
The column is 45 feet in diameter at the base and 35 feet and 6 inches at the neck, while the thickness of the walls at these points is 9 feet and 9 inches and 5 feet, respectively. The walls are built of granite ashlar or facing, backed up with concrete to the top of the shaft. The diameter of the clear space in the interior of the column is 26 feet 6 inches. There are 78 courses of stone in the height of the shaft. Two flights of granite stairs built in the thickness of the walls afford communication between the four entrance vestibules adjacent to the rotunda and the landing above it. At this level the elevator and staircase start, and run to the top of the column. The staircase is built of reinforced concrete throughout its entire height of some 250 feet. It runs around and is supported by four concrete columns and is composed of 467 steps. The elevator is installed in the staircase wall and is of the high-g geared traction type. Its speed is 250 feet per minute and it is capable of lifting 2,500 pounds. It is fitted with every modern safety device, including an apparatus which automatically precludes the car from moving until the doors of the shaft are closed. The trip from the lower to the upper landing is made in one minute. From the upper platform a door leads to the outside parapet, or spectators' gallery, concealed in the cap of the column. A glass dome and ventilators at the top of the column provide light and air, while in addition the entire interior of the shaft is lined with a light color face brick, terminating at the bottom on a white tile base. The column is lighted electrically throughout, and is provided with intercommunicating and general telephone systems. From the parapet, forming a promenade 350 feet above the lake, and accommodating 200 visitors in the open air at one time, is beheld a scene of unrivaled beauty.

To the north lies the mouth of the Detroit River and in the distance the shadowy mainland of Canada; to the west the mouth of the Maumee River and the waters which were the scene of the Battle of Lake Erie, and beyond the site of Toledo; to the east a gleaming billowy expanse toward Cleveland, relieved by the presence of numerous verdant islands; and to the south, Sandusky in plain view, flanked by the peninsulas of Marble Head and Cedar Point. From this eminence the islands of Put in Bay, Gibraltar, Middle Bass, North Bass, Kelleys Island, and numerous others appear to be laid out at the feet of the beholder like beautiful landscapes in miniature. Sunrise or sunset is



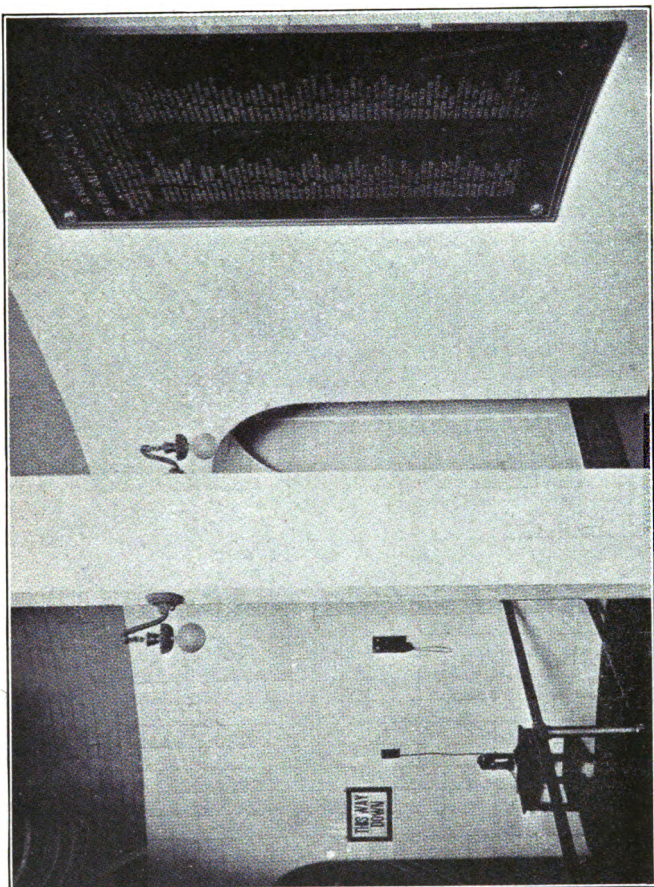
SECTION OF ROTUNDA.

Showing One of the Four Bronze Entrance Doors and Historical Tablets.

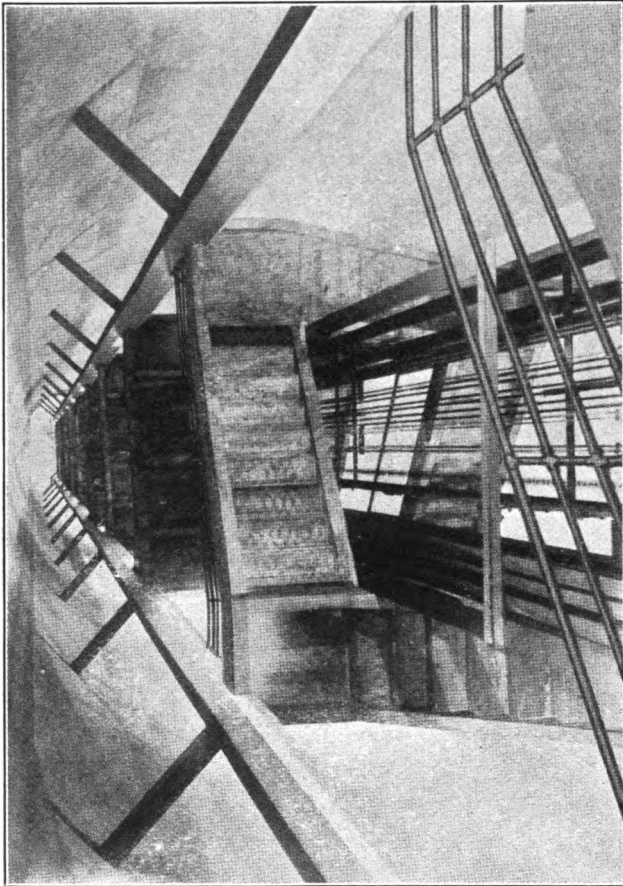


ASCENDING TO THE ELEVATOR FLOOR.

20-2



ELEVATOR ROTUNDA.
Showing one of the Four Bronze Memorial Tablets.



LOOKING UPWARD THROUGH CLEAR SPACE OF COLUMN.
Showing Concrete Stairway Around Elevator.

indescribably gorgeous. By day the picture grows upon the senses with charming allurements as the fleeting moments pass, and night reveals a fairyland of starlit skies, shadowy forms and shimmering reflections.

From another and more scientific point of view the cap of the column, popularly known as the spectators' gallery, is extremely interesting. Its construction is a notable feature of structural detail. The cap has an overhang or projection at the angle of 15 feet, measured on the diagonal. In order to hold the granite in place on the soffit or underside, forms were built; the stones, after being cut with keys on the upper surface, were laid on the forms, and reinforced concrete poured until the whole became a homogeneous mass. The forms were then removed and the stones dressed on the underside to an even surface. To all practical purposes and to the eye the overhanging cap is a solid mass consistent with the column.

Rising above the spectators' gallery in imposing proportions is the great tripod surmounting the column, nobly monumental in itself. It is of solid bronze, 23 feet in height, its greatest diameter 20 feet, weight 11 tons, and costing \$14,000. The tripod, cast from the architects' design by the Gorham Co., of New York, was transported to the memorial in sections and riveted together on the grounds. An electric hoisting derrick swung it in place on the top of the column, to which it was bolted by means of steel angles built into the masonry. Special provision was made in its design, to stiffen it structurally against wind pressure, which, in view of its elevation 350 feet above the water level, and the severity of the winter storms on the Great Lakes, presented a condition requiring careful calculation.

The tripod supports a massive bowl for illumination purposes, the top of which is of ground plate glass one-half inch thick, which at night affords a soft glow penetrating the heavens and visible to the naked eye for many miles, due to the presence of 200 incandescent lamps beneath it.

The main approach to the memorial is from the waters of Put in Bay Harbor, whence Commodore Perry went forth to meet the British foe in the Battle of Lake Erie. A flight of granite steps 67 feet wide ascends to the plaza, of equal dimensions on all of its four sides, and at each corner of which is a massive granite urn, beautifully executed. The floor of the plaza is laid in colored and white tile, with artistic spaces for flower beds.

Entrance to the rotunda is gained through four bronze doors marking the diameters of the column and facing the cardinal points of the compass. The rotunda is faced with Indiana limestone, and the floor is somewhat below the terrace level, four short flights of granite steps leading down to it. The floor is of Tennessee marble, with a centerpiece and border in color. Beneath it, toward the main entrance and at a spot appropriately marked, repose the remains of the three Americans and three British officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie (see Appendix E), which for a hundred years lay buried on the shores of Put in Bay Island, where they were interred on the day after the conflict with solemn ceremonies, participated in by the former belligerents of both fleets, and which were disinterred by the commissioners of the interstate board and reinterred with impressive services on September 11, 1913, where they now lie.

The ceiling of the rotunda takes the form of a dome. No artificial lighting is required by day. At night a bronze and alabaster light suspended from the center of the dome gives a beautiful radiance to the interior. On the walls are carved in stone a dedicatory tablet, and around the rotunda the names of the American vessels engaged in the historic battle which the memorial commemorates, and the names of the killed and wounded on board each of them. The names of the Federal Government, the States participating in the construction of the memorial, and their commissioners are in process of being placed on bronze tablets in the walls of the four doorways. The solemn atmosphere of this noble chamber, so significant in its lessons of patriotism, valor, and self-sacrifice, is deeply impressive.

Ascending to the second floor of the memorial, flights of granite steps between glistening walls of white tile rise from the entrance opposite to the entrance through which the visitor enters on the harbor side. On this floor are bronze tablets containing the names of all the men engaged with the American fleet in the Battle of Lake Erie, a total of 508 names, taken from the Government records of those who received prize money for participation in the battle. Thus the commissioners of the interstate board have immortalized in stone and bronze all those who in any degree, by loss of life or otherwise, contributed to one of the greatest naval achievements in history.

The memorial and plaza are erected upon a reservation of 14 acres, which at this point is only 500 feet in width between the waters of Put in Bay Harbor and those of Lake Erie. Operations to clear the site were begun in June, 1912. Ground was broken for the construction of the Doric column October 1, 1912, by John Felck, contractor, of Sandusky, and the corner stone was laid on July 4, 1913, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, and in the presence of the members of the interstate board, the lieutenant governor of Ohio and State officials, judges of the supreme court, and members of the general assembly, who were invited to be present as guests of honor. The centenary exercises commemorating the Battle of Lake Erie were held on September 9, 10, and 11, at which time ceremonies of a semidedicatory nature were celebrated at the unfinished memorial and at a public meeting in the Put in Bay Coliseum and a centenary banquet at Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point, under the auspices of the interstate board.¹ The completed memorial was opened to the public June 13, 1915, three years, almost to the day, from the beginning of operations for its construction.

The cost of the memorial can not be stated with absolute accuracy if we are to include all the items of incidental and necessary expense, but was in the neighborhood of \$700,000. For actual construction purposes the Federal commissioners segregated \$240,000; the Ohio commissioners, \$126,000; Pennsylvania, \$50,000; Michigan, \$25,000; Illinois, \$30,000; Wisconsin, \$25,000; New York, \$30,000; Rhode Island, \$25,000; Kentucky, \$25,000; and Massachusetts, \$15,000; total, \$591,000. These figures, however, do not include the necessary costs of the purchase of the site, of the architectural competition, superintendence of construction, fees of engineers, electrical conduits, a retaining wall, and the organization necessary to carry on the work over a period of years.

The contract for the construction of the great Doric column, in the sum of \$357,588, was awarded by the building committee to the firm of J. C. Robinson & Son, of New York and Chicago. The contract for the construction of the plaza and approaches, in the sum of \$122,000, was awarded to the Stewart Engineering Corporation, Mr. Spencer W. Stewart, president, of New York City, and subsequently reduced to \$102,000. The construction of both passed the most thorough tests by eminent engineers and architects. Every stone in the memorial was required to undergo two expert examinations before being accepted and set, one at the quarries in Massachusetts and the other on arrival at Put in Bay under the watchful eye of Superintendent of Construction C. E. Sudler, who represented the building committee on the ground throughout the period of construction.

In the process of construction only the most expert advisers were associated with the architects in the capacity of engineers. Those for the foundation and structural work were Messrs. Boller, Hodge & Baird, of New York, and for the electric power and wiring Pattison Bros., of New York.

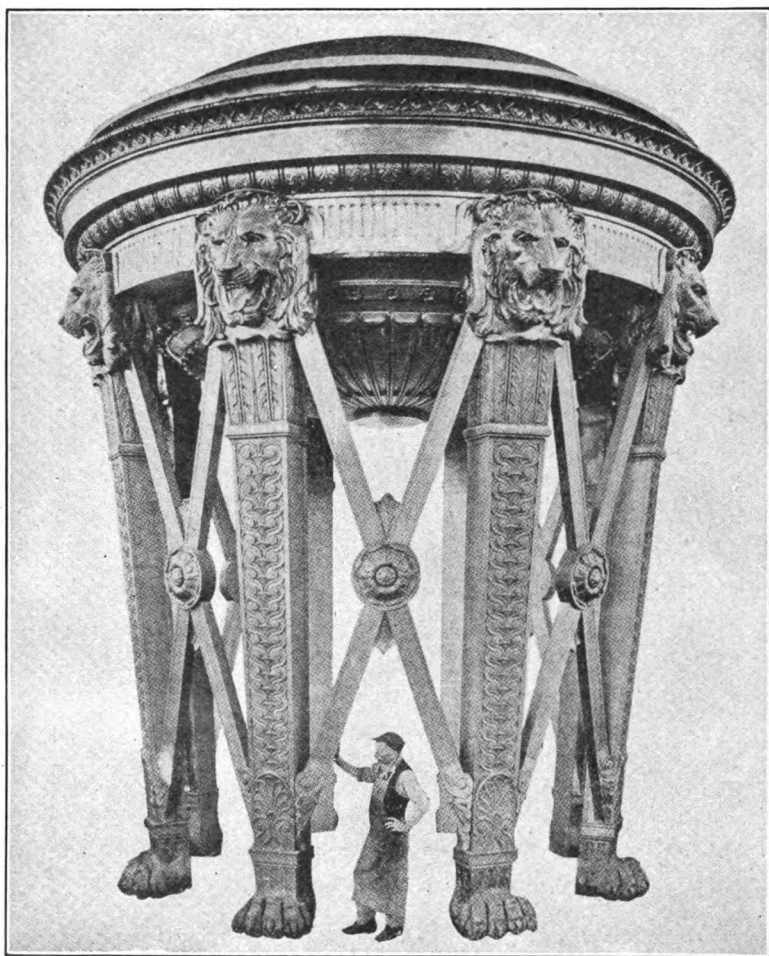
National in character, international in its appeal to the sentiment for universal peace, and owing its origin and completion to a sisterhood of independent States acting in concert with the Federal Government, the commissioners of the interstate board early proposed that the memorial should be under Federal ownership and control and the reservation on which it stands become a national park. Accordingly, by authority of the grand assembly, the governor of Ohio executed a deed conveying the memorial and reservation to the United States, and this instrument is of record in the courts of Ottawa County.

Thus the commissioners have presented in name as well as in fact the most beautiful, impressive, and interesting memorial in the world to the American people.

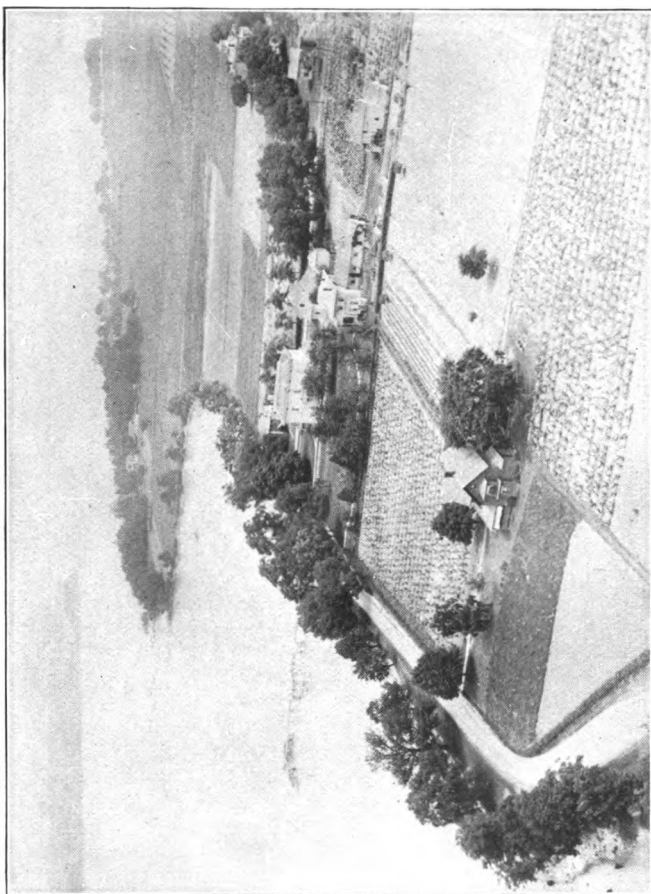
THE INTERSTATE BOARD.

It was foreseen, long before the consummation of the plan, that if success were to crown the efforts of commissioners representing various States and the Federal Government to fittingly celebrate the centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie and construct a memorial in commemoration of that event, a working organization, composed of such commissioners, would be required to fulfill the object of their appointment. It was an unusual and perhaps an unprecedented situation which confronted those commissioners who met at Put in Bay September 10, 1910, to effect and perfect an organization. Various independent States had patriotically associated themselves together to perform a national duty. They were hopeful of the moral support and practical aid of the Federal Government, but neither had been manifested at this time. The commissioners

¹ See "The Centennial Celebration," page 52.



BRONZE TRIPOD SURMOUNTING THE COLUMN.



THE CHECKERBOARD OF ISLAND CULTIVATION.
View from the Spectators' Gallery.

were aiming at a target almost in the dark. The enterprise being devoid of commercialism and the material spirit always peculiar to industrial expositions, rested solely upon the patriotism of the people's representatives in State legislatures and in Congress and upon the devotion of the commissioners attached to the cause.

Upon the assembling of commissioners for their first interstate meeting at the time and place named, Ohio was the only State having made an appropriation for the objects in view, in amount the sum of \$28,000, of which \$25,000 had been appropriated for a memorial building and \$8,000 for actual and necessary expenses, more than half of the latter having been expended in obtaining the participation of various States by the appointment of commissioners at that time named. The commissioners of all the States represented had high hopes of both State and Federal aid, but a nebulous condition as to resources, ways, and means prevailed at the first meeting.

The commissioners accredited to the various States at that time, named in the order of their appointment, were as follows:

Ohio: George H. Worthington, Webster P. Huntington, S. M. Johannsen, Horace Holbrook, Webb C. Hayes, William C. Mooney, and Eli Winkler. Pennsylvania: A. E. Sisson, Milton W. Shreve, Edwin H. Vare, T. C. Jones, and Dr. George W. Neff. Michigan: Charles Moore, Roy S. Barnhart, E. K. Warren, Seward L. Merriam, and Albert L. Stephens. Illinois: William Porter Adams, Willis J. Wells, Chesley R. Perry, Gen. Philip C. Hayes, and W. H. McIntosh. Wisconsin: Rear Admiral Arthur MacArthur, United States Navy (retired), John M. Whitehead, A. W. Sanborn, George A. Scott, and O. A. Buslett. New York: Dr. Clinton B. Herrick, George D. Emerson, Ogden P. Letchworth, John T. Mott, and Henry Harmon Noble. Rhode Island: John P. Sanborn, Louis N. Arnold, Sumner Mowry, William C. Bliss, and Col. Harry Cutler. Kentucky: Henry Watterson, R. W. Nelson, Samuel M. Wilson, Col. Andrew Cowan, and Mackenzie R. Todd.

Those in attendance were Commissioners Worthington, Huntington, Johannsen, Manning, Hayes, and Holbrook, of Ohio; Commissioners Sisson and Shreve, of Pennsylvania; Commissioners Barnhart and Moore, of Michigan; Commissioners Hayes, Adams, and Perry, of Illinois; Commissioner Whitehead, of Wisconsin; Commissioner Herrick, of New York; Commissioners Sanborn, Arnold, Mowry, Bliss, and Cutler, of Rhode Island; and Commissioners Watterson, Wilson, and Todd, of Kentucky. Thus all the States joined in the enterprise were represented.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. in the town hall at Put in Bay by Acting President Worthington, of the Ohio commission. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. Worthington as temporary chairman and Secretary Huntington, of the Ohio commission, as temporary secretary. Mayor T. B. Alexander, of the village of Put in Bay, delivered a stirring address of welcome. The temporary secretary read letters of regret at their inability to attend the meeting, and of encouragement of the objects in view, from Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States; Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. Fred M. Warner, governor of Michigan; Hon. Charles S. Deneen, governor of Illinois; Hon. J. O. Davidson, governor of Wisconsin; Hon. Charles E. Hughes, governor of New York; Hon. A. J. Pothier, governor of Rhode Island; and Hon. Augustus E. Willson, governor of Kentucky.

While the meeting was in progress Gov. Judson Harmon, of Ohio, appeared in the hall under the escort of a committee and was invited to the platform. The governor delivered an informal address, commending the objects of the commissioners, at the conclusion of which he took a seat on the floor and participated in the subsequent proceedings.

A draft of certain "articles of association" was presented for consideration, as the basis of discussion for a permanent organization, by the secretary of the Ohio commission. These articles have since constituted the working agreement of the interstate board, virtually tantamount to a constitution and by-laws. Since their adoption at the initial meeting they have been amended in only trifling particulars.

The only essential amendment offered and adopted upon their presentation and discussion was presented by Commissioner Wilson, of Kentucky, providing for the creation of the office of first vice president general, and designating Commissioner Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, as the incumbent of that office—an honor which the commissioners enthusiastically bestowed upon Mr. Watterson by unanimous vote.

Section 1 of the articles of association provided that "this association shall be known as the interstate board of the Perry's victory centennial commissioners, organized for the purpose of promoting the historical, educational, naval, and military celebration and the erection of the proposed Perry memorial at Put in Bay, Ohio, in the year 1913, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie and of the northwestern campaign of Gen. William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812."

The further sections provided, in brief, that the membership should be composed of such persons as had been or might thereafter be appointed to represent the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Indiana as commissioners of such States in accordance with legislation thereof favorable to the objects set forth in the articles of association, and such persons as might thereafter be appointed to represent the United States Government in the promotion of such objects. The limitation as to States joining in the enterprise was rescinded by an amendment to the articles of association adopted November 19, 1913, by which the interstate board extended the invitation to participate in the erection of the memorial to all the States of the Union.

The officers provided for were a president general, a first vice president general, a vice president from each of the States represented, to be nominated by the commissioners thereof, a secretary general, a treasurer general, and an auditor general. The duties of these officers were properly described, and an executive committee was provided for, consisting of the general officers and one commissioner representing each participating State, to be elected by each State commission, and three commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, upon appropriate action by Congress, of whom one should represent the United States Army and one the United States Navy.

The date of the annual meeting of the interstate board was fixed as September, 10, or September 9, when the 10th day of September should fall on Sunday. The provision of the articles of association in regard to finances conferred upon the executive committee power to adopt such measures as in its judgment might seem fitting for the establishment and disbursement of an interstate fund, devoted to building and general celebration purposes, "when-ever one or more of the States herein named shall have made appropriations for the general objects in view," but it was expressly stipulated that "no funds shall be diverted from the control of any State commission to a general fund, except by the approval of a majority of the commissioners thereof." In other particulars, also, the articles of association aimed to preserve the identity and the personal interest of each State commission, declaring that "the powers herein granted to the interstate board are delegated and in no sense subversive of the powers inherent in each State commission as organized under the authority of each State participating in the centennial anniversary."

The wisdom of these provisions, relating both to appropriations and all other matters, was amply vindicated by subsequent experience. No State commission has felt that the interstate board has been inimical to its interest as a commission representing an independent Commonwealth, and at the same time the interstate board has proved itself an effective and successful working organization in behalf of the commissions of all the States and of the Federal Government.

The first session of the first meeting of the interstate board having thus considered the original draft of the articles of association, and the temporary organization of the meeting having been made permanent, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange and certify the articles of association as amended and report as early as possible. As such committee Chairman Worthington appointed Commissioners Wilson, of Kentucky; Perry, of Illinois; and Huntington, of Ohio.

On motion of Commissioner Manning, of Ohio, the chair was also authorized to appoint a nominating committee, consisting of one commissioner from each participating State, to recommend a list of officers for the interstate board, as provided for by the articles of association; and thereupon the chair appointed as such committee Commissioners Manning, of Ohio; Shreve, of Pennsylvania; Barnhart, of Michigan; Adams, of Illinois; Whitehead, of Wisconsin; Herrick, of New York; Mowry, of Rhode Island; and Todd, of Kentucky.

The meeting recessed until 9 o'clock p. m., and upon reconvening the committee appointed to arrange and certify the articles of association made report, and the articles were adopted.

The committee appointed to nominate officers reported as follows: For president general, George H. Worthington, of Ohio; for first vice president general, Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; for secretary general, Webster P. Huntington, of Ohio; for treasurer general, A. E. Sisson, of Pennsylvania; for auditor general, Harry Cutler, of Rhode Island. These officers were unanimously elected for the prescribed term of one year, and have since been annually reelected. In September, 1915, the financial secretary of the interstate board, who, prior to that time, had been serving under appointment of the executive committee, was made a general officer, and Mackenzie R. Todd, of Kentucky, was elected to succeed himself as such and has been reelected at each annual meeting since that time.

State vice presidents of the interstate board were elected at the original meeting, as follows: Ohio, Horace Holbrook; Pennsylvania, Edwin H. Vare; Michigan, Albert L. Stephens; Illinois, Gen. Philip C. Hayes; Wisconsin, Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur; New York, Ogden P. Letchworth; Rhode Island, Sumner Mowry; Kentucky, Col. Andrew Cowan. Various modifications in the personnel of the State vice presidents and executive committees occurred, as the years followed, in view of changes in the membership of various State commissions. The names of the State vice presidents and members of the executive committee as existing during the period of the centennial celebration in 1913 appear in the chapter of this history devoted to the centennial celebration.

An important action of the first meeting of the interstate board, the wisdom of which has been confirmed by the judgment of experts and the unanimous approval of the public, was the adoption of a motion declaring the site of the proposed memorial recommended by the Ohio commissioners to be acceptable to the commissioners from all the participating States. This site is the reservation of 14 acres on which the memorial now stands. The meeting also commended the plans for a centennial celebration as far as then outlined by the Ohio commissioners.

The interstate board was now in a position to deal with the joint problems relative to successfully carrying on the proposed centennial celebration and erecting the proposed memorial, so far as the limited resources of that period permitted, but sorely needed the inspiration of commissioners representing the United States Government as a part of its membership, as well as Federal aid in a financial sense. The financial aspect of these problems was assured in large measure, at least, by the passage in Congress of the act appropriating \$250,000 toward the memorial, on March 3, 1911; and on May 5 following President Taft appointed as the United States commissioners, provided for by the act, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army (retired); Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, United States Navy (retired); and Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio.

These appointments were instantly recognized by the commissioners of the several States and by the press throughout the country as placing the stamp of national approval upon the whole enterprise and insuring in the achievement of all its objects the cooperation of men of national reputation peculiarly fitted for the responsibilities which they generously accepted.

The appointment of Lieut. Gen. Miles (see appendix F) complied with the provisions of the articles of association of the interstate board and the act of Congress relative to a representative of the United States Army as one of the three Federal commissioners to be appointed; and it was exceedingly gratifying to all concerned that the President selected for this appointment the distinguished soldier whose services to his country were historic and who had been honored with the highest rank in the United States Army. Gen. Miles at once began a faithful cooperation with his fellow commissioners of the interstate board, which he has consistently pursued for six years, from the time of his appointment to the writing of the present history. The erection of the memorial has been a matter very near to his heart, as might have been expected, in view of his sense of the artistic proprieties, as well as his patriotism; and no service which he could perform has been withheld from his colleagues, or in other directions from sources of helpfulness to the general cause.

The appointment of Rear Admiral Clark (see Appendix G) as the United States Navy's representative on the Federal commission was a further confirmation of the friendly interest which President Taft had always manifested toward the memorial and centennial celebration projects, inasmuch as it conferred upon the interstate board the favor and prestige of the cooperation of one of the foremost naval heroes of the period. Rear Admiral Clark's

famous exploit of the Spanish-American War in 1898 in bringing the battleship *Oregon* on its unprecedented voyage around the Pacific in the nick of time to play an essential part in the Battle of Santiago was still fresh in the public mind. His appointment was hailed with enthusiasm by his colleagues, and their personal attachment to him did not cease with his enforced resignation from the Federal commission, by reason of ill health, in November, 1912. During his term of service on the interstate board he participated in many of its most important deliberations, attending the annual meeting at Put in Bay, September 8 and 9, 1911, and the meetings of the interstate board and executive committee at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1912, when the architectural competition to select the design of the memorial was held under the auspices of the National Fine Arts Commission and the award made to the successful architects. A notable incident of his attendance upon the first session of the board after his appointment was his meeting with an old naval comrade, after a long period of years, in the person of Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, United States Navy, retired, then and since that time president of the Wisconsin commission. The two naval officers had not met since their joint participation in the Battle of Santiago. The occasion was their presence, with other commissioners, on board the Ohio Naval Militia ship *Dorothea*, en route to Put in Bay. Following the resignation of Admiral Clark, the subcommittee of the interstate board adopted resolutions, later unanimously approved by the whole body, expressing the sense of loss entertained by all concerned in the erection of the memorial "in being thus deprived of his further services" and referring to him as "one of the most distinguished friends of the enterprise."

President Taft's appointment of Gen. Keifer (see Appendix H) as one of the Federal commissioners was a fitting recognition of his invaluable services as the author and special champion of the memorial appropriation bill in Congress, but at the same time it served to honor a soldier and statesman whose fame in turn honored the interstate board and whose zeal and abilities when devoted to its objects were calculated to result in the progress which those objects afterwards achieved and for which he was in very large measure responsible. Of his faithful oversight of the interests of the interstate board in national legislation, the facts are related in the present work in the chapter devoted to the memorial bill in Congress. Throughout the period of the memorial's construction, however, and in all matters pertaining to the centennial celebration and concerning legislation in many States favorable to those objects, Gen. Keifer exhibited a devotion to the interests of the interstate board that became an inspiration to his colleagues. He was the able legal adviser of the board, and in his service on various important committees and otherwise steadfastly represented the Federal commissioners, by their expressed wish. No helpful act was too small or too great for him to undertake, all at a great and prolonged sacrifice of his valuable time and personal convenience.

The vacancy on the Federal commission occasioned by the resignation of Rear Admiral Clark was promptly and worthily filled by President Taft by the appointment of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, retired, as his successor (see Appendix I). Rear Admiral Davis began his association with the interstate board at a time most opportune for the useful service which he subsequently rendered. The design of the memorial had been adopted, but building operations had just begun. Plans for the centennial celebration and the restoration of Commodore Perry's flagship, the *Niagara*, in the latter of which the new Federal appointee played an essential and enthusiastic part, were in embryo. The resources of the interstate board were yet to be devoted to the objects for which it had been created, and its greater executive responsibilities still belonged to the future. Rear Admiral Davis at once entered with characteristically patriotic interest upon the work before him, giving freely of his time and energy to the important details of the memorial's construction and the fitting celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, but in particular establishing a lasting obligation to his invaluable services as an expert rendered in the restoration of the *Niagara*, on the part of his fellow commissioners, the generation of that period, and posterity.

Indeed, the cooperation with the interstate board of the three United States commissioners who, as such, witnessed the success of the centennial celebration and the completion of the memorial, suggests a providential element in their appointment—Leut. Gen. Miles, for his progressive spirit and strict construction of official responsibilities; Gen. Keifer, for his experience in legis-

lation, his legal acumen, and persistent devotion to necessary tasks; Rear Admiral Davis, for his faithful conception of public duty, his moderation in counsel, and his essential qualifications as a student of naval science and history employed with such success in the restoration of the *Niagara*; and all three for their distinction as citizens of the Republic, which their services in conjunction with the commissioners of the several States reflected upon the interstate board.

Throughout its career of nearly seven years, up to the present time, the interstate board has wisely delegated many of its powers to committees, in addition to the executive committee. The most important of these have consisted of the general officers and Federal commissioners, working together practically as a board of directors, and the building committee, composed of President General Worthington, First Vice President General Watterson, and United States Commissioner Miles, with the secretary general as secretary.

Legislative committees were appointed at various times, under the efficient chairmanship of Treasurer General Sisson in the earlier period of the interstate board's affairs, and of Auditor General Cutler at a later period. The committee on centennial celebration consisted of Commissioner Shreve, of Pennsylvania, as chairman, and Commissioners Mooney, Parker, Herrick, Westcott, Perry, of Illinois, Wilson and Davis, of Rhode Island. The committee on the Put in Bay celebration, extending from the 4th of July to September 10, 1913, at Put in Bay Island, consisted of Commissioner John P. Sanborn, chairman, and Commissioners Whitehead and Parker. The committee on souvenirs consisted of Commissioners Sisson and Cutler. The committee on inscriptions within the memorial was composed of United States Commissioner Kelfer, First Vice President General Watterson, and Commissioners Sanborn and Whitehead.

By an amendment to the articles of association, adopted at the annual meeting held September 9, 1911, it was provided that the president general should be a member ex officio, and the secretary general, secretary ex officio, of all committees.

The construction of the memorial and the success which attended the centennial celebration in all particulars must be largely attributed to the zeal and personal sacrifice of the commissioners who constituted these committees. They gave unsparingly of their time and mental and material resources, without compensation, for the achievement of the objects in view, which had been utterly incapable of consummation without their painstaking and patriotic cooperation and oversight of all the important affairs intrusted to the interstate board by the Federal and State Governments.

For three years, up to the centennial summer of 1913, the interstate board was accustomed to meet in various cities, the object being to cultivate widespread interest in the centennial and memorial.

The official records and documents of the board (see Appendix J) have been preserved and at all times open to the public and will eventually be deposited within the memorial.

The interstate board is a voluntary association which will necessarily endure, at least until the Federal Government takes over the memorial property, as provided for by act of the Ohio General Assembly ceding the memorial and reservation of 14 acres to the United States, but at this time awaiting action of Congress for its acceptance.

Meanwhile it is worthy of note that the cordial and even fraternal relations existing between the members of the board for a period of seven years would be happily attested by all of them, if their mutual confidence and respect could be voiced in these pages. The success which has attended their labors has been due in large measure to the fact that they worked together as friends.

OHIO.

During the period of nine years from the appointment of the original commission by Gen. Andrew L. Harris, June 22, 1903, to the publication of the present history, 14 citizens of the State of Ohio served as commissioners of the Perry's Victory Centennial and for the construction of the Perry's Victory Memorial under authority of two joint resolutions passed by the Ohio General Assembly.

The original commission consisted of George H. Worthington, of Cleveland; Webster P. Huntington, of Columbus; S. M. Johannsen, of Put in Bay; Brand Whitlock, of Toledo; and William H. Reinhart, of Sandusky.

In its report to the governor of Ohio on January 12, 1909, this commission recommended that the general assembly authorize the governor to appoint four ad-

ditional commissioners, making a permanent commission of nine members, and in accordance with legislation to that end Gov. Judson Harmon in 1909 appointed as such additional commissioners Horace Holbrook, of Warren; Col. Webb C. Hayes, of Fremont; William C. Mooney, of Woodsfield; and Eli Winkler, of Cincinnati.

Commissioner Whitlock, finding his duties as mayor of Toledo inconsistent with the service required of him as a member of the commission, resigned from the board March 31, 1909, but not without manifesting, meanwhile, his earnest interest in its objects, which were explained to him in various personal interviews with perhaps more enthusiasm and pointing to higher ambitions than the conditions of the enterprise then warranted.

"It is with regret," he wrote to the secretary, "that I relinquish the pleasure I have found in being associated with you in this splendid and patriotic project, and you know that my good wishes go with you in your good work."

No successor to Commissioner Whitlock was appointed until eight months after his resignation. In November, 1909, Gov. Judson Harmon named John J. Manning, of Toledo, to fill the vacancy.

Commissioners Reinhart and Huntington resigned in July, 1910, the latter in order to continue in the position of secretary of the Ohio commission, and later to accept that of secretary general of the interstate board. Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, was appointed by Gov. Harmon to succeed Commissioner Reinhart, and Horace L. Chapman, of Columbus, to succeed Commissioner Huntington. Thereupon Gen. Warner was elected president of the commission. During the interim between the resignation of President Reinhart and the election of President Warner, Vice President Worthington performed the duties of acting president of the commission.

Gen. Warner died August 13, 1910, and in December, 1911, Gov. Harmon appointed John H. Clarke, of Cleveland (see Appendix K), as his successor, and thereupon Mr. Clarke was elected president of the commission in which capacity he continues to the present time. During the interim, Vice President Worthington had served as acting president.

Commissioner Hayes resigned in September, 1911, and was succeeded by Commissioner Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati. Commissioner Manning died July 11, 1912, and was succeeded by Commissioner George W. Dun, of Toledo, by appointment of Gov. James M. Cox in May, 1913. Mr. Dun died December 19, 1914.

Expressing their sentiments in view of the bereavements which the grim reaper had thus wrought among them, the commissioners said, in a report to the governor of Ohio under date of February 20, 1916: "We deplore, with affectionate remembrance and regret, the death of those of our colleagues who relinquished, with their lives, the hope of witnessing the completion of the great memorial which now overlooks the historic scene of the Battle of Lake Erie and the picturesque islands of our inland seas, a mutely magnificent tribute to the patriotism of the American people; but we rejoice that their devotion to this cause has been so nobly vindicated."

The law relating to the service of commissioners provided that they should receive no compensation except their necessary and actual expenses. As a matter of fact only 5 of the 14 commissioners charged the State for such expenses, and these were gentlemen in such circumstances of life as would not admit of their doing otherwise in justice to themselves or the interests of the State. The remaining nine commissioners at all times served at their own expense, and in certain cases at great personal sacrifice.

The personnel of the original commission of five members was undoubtedly suggested to Gov. Harris by the citizens of Put in Bay, with a view to practical results and the eternal fitness of things from their point of view, and the diplomacy required for the execution of their wishes in the matter was intrusted to Mr. Diegle.

At that time the object in view was limited to a centennial celebration of the Battle of Lake Erie, local in scope though national in significance; and a commission of five members, four of whom were citizens of Lake Erie communities, was supposed to be sufficiently representative of the whole State. That the commissioners thus appointed soon recognized the fact that this was not the case was indicated by the early increase of their number to nine persons, at their own request. Nevertheless, in respect to some of the original appointments, the Story of the Memorial reveals the unquestionable truth that they were essential, in the sense ordinarily regarded as providential, to the greater destinies of an enterprise whose subsequent development was at that time unforeseen by all.

The appointment of Commodore George H. Worthington (see Appendix L) was due in a measure to his prominence in the industrial and commercial world as a citizen of Cleveland, the greatest Lake port of Ohio, but perhaps still more to his devotion to the interests of Put in Bay, by many of whose citizens he was regarded as a personal friend. His career as a yachtsman and his inborn love of the inland seas were considerations which appealed forcibly to a people whose first pride was their island home and its picturesque environment. His experience as commodore of the Cleveland Yacht Club and of the Interlake Yachting Association inevitably suggested him as an ideal director of any celebration having in view the maritime interests of the Lake region; and his broadness of view and liberality touching any enterprise near his heart assured for the objects contemplated by his appointment the cooperation of an enthusiast.

Mayor Whitlock was not only the municipal head, but the foremost citizen, of Toledo; Mr. Reinhart had been prominent in the business life of Sandusky, and the appointment of Mr. Johannsen, among all the citizens of the Lake Erie islands, was the logical one to be made, for the very proper and useful purpose of local representation on the board.

The entrance of Commissioners Worthington and Johannsen into the life of the memorial enterprise and the plans for the centennial celebration marked the beginning of two remarkable personal relationships to both objects, which events proved potent for, if not indispensable to, their success.

It was with the utmost reluctance, and as the result of no little persuasion, that Commissioner Worthington, who up to that time had served willingly as vice president and president pro tempore of the Ohio commission, accepted the office of president general of the interstate board, unanimously conferred upon him by that body at its first meeting, September 10, 1910. Upon him had fallen, as vice president of the commission, the burden of its executive responsibilities, during the month which had elapsed since the death of President Warner, who died but a little more than a month after his appointment as a commissioner. Mr. Worthington also continued as president pro tempore during the ensuing year and three months which Gov. Harmon permitted to elapse before appointing John H. Clarke to the vacancy.

But upon the formation of the interstate board the conviction was universal among the commissioners in attendance that an Ohio commissioner should be the head of the organization representing the National Government and all the participating States; and Mr. Worthington yielded to the general demand that he accept the office of president general. It was fortunate, indeed, that the situation presented at that time so resolved itself. President-General Worthington at once entered upon the business of the interstate board with the same zeal, industry, and ability which he had been accustomed to devote to his personal affairs. He was not only exact in all the multitudinous details of his great responsibility, but most generous in giving liberally of his means in behalf of what he conceived to be the good of the cause. His business judgment was brought to bear upon all the problems of the interstate board, which were not only great in number but often gravely perplexing—problems of finance, of management, and even of diplomacy which would have tried the patience and the resources of any man. This invaluable service was rendered continuously and at great personal sacrifice during six years prior to the completion of the memorial and thereafter in respect to the details of its management and control.

Mr. Johannsen sustained toward the memorial an interest more keenly personal than that of any other commissioner. A resident of Put in Bay from young manhood, the general attachment of its inhabitants to their island home was strongly emphasized in his loyal nature. He followed, and often led, the progress of events toward the erection of a fitting memorial, as the realization of a dream which at one period had seemed too hopeless to entertain with patience. But his spirit never faltered at the thought that it was a dream only. He led in the organization of the citizens of Put in Bay which at the beginning of the joint centennial and memorial projects was essential to the success of both. This organization financed the early operations of the Ohio commissioners and helped materially to provide the site of the memorial. From January, 1908 to October, 1912, the Board of Trade of Put in Bay, of which Mr. Johannsen was president, devoted from subscriptions of its members \$11,000 to the objects of the Ohio commission and interstate board, of which \$8,400 was for the site of the memorial—a liberal appropriation, indeed, when compared

with the resources of the donors. Commissioner Johannsen was the first and only treasurer of the Ohio commission and as such disbursed \$182,548.88, its total funds, upon warrants of the president and secretary, twice receiving the official commendation of the auditor of the State of Ohio upon the conclusion of department investigations of his accounts, for his faithful discharge of the responsibility intrusted to him, performed at all times without compensation. Meanwhile his counsel was invaluable to the general officers of the interstate board and its various committees. Regarded in the early stages of the project as visionary by the skeptical islanders, who included practically all the inhabitants of Put in Bay, except the comparatively few who stood by him in his devotion to the cause, Commissioner Johannsen observed the growth of the memorial idea and the tedious erection of the memorial itself as a child of his imagination, rising above the historic island scenes he loved. As a fitting climax of his devotion he was appointed custodian of the memorial by the committee of the interstate board having charge of its operation.

It is perhaps worthy of note that among the 70-odd commissioners representing the Federal Government and the States participating in the erection of the memorial only three were privileged to recall, upon its completion, that they had served as such from the inception of the enterprise to its successful conclusion. They were Commissioners Worthington, Johannsen, and Huntington, of Ohio.

Gov. Harmon's appointment of John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, as a commissioner in 1911, was virtually an appointment to the presidency of the commission, for the death of Gen. Warner had created a vacancy in that office which the governor had too long permitted to exist, and it was felt by all concerned that the time was critical for State recognition of the existing vacancy by the election as president of the commission of a citizen of Ohio whose qualifications and reputation would fittingly attest the Commonwealth's interest in the proposed centennial celebration and the construction of a memorial truly national in character. This the appointment of Judge Clarke happily accomplished. Upon being unanimously elected president of the Ohio commission he entered actively upon its work as such and as an important factor in the responsibilities of the interstate board. He participated in the plans and very prominently in the several public exercises of the celebration, attended the memorable meeting at Washington of the interstate board and the National Commission of Fine Arts for the selection of the design of the memorial, carefully supervised the disbursements of the Ohio commission, manifested a deep interest in the cruise of the *Niagara*, with which he was closely associated by reason of the financing of her escort by the Ohio Naval Militia, which the Ohio commission undertook and carried out from July 4 to September 11, 1913, and at all times gave freely of his counsel and activities to every task confronting him and his colleagues in connection with all the details of his office and his relationship to the general organization. It was during this period of his long service in public life that Judge Clarke was appointed by President Wilson judge of the Federal court for the Northern District of Ohio, and subsequently associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Replying to a telegram of felicitation on the latter distinction from first vice president, Gen. Watterson, Justice Clarke said, under date of July 19, 1916: "I think we all should pride ourselves upon the fact that we erected a Perry's Victory Memorial so beautiful and appropriate that the country will become prouder and prouder of it as the years pass by"; and to the secretary general of the interstate board, in response to resolutions of congratulations, adopted by that body, he wrote: "I shall always remember my connection with the Perry's Victory Memorial enterprise as one of the pleasantest experiences of my life."

Individually all the Ohio commissioners were devoted to the enterprise and collectively they promoted it in a spirit of the greatest harmony. Circumstances decreed that some should play a more important part in it than others, but every step of progress was achieved by the cooperation or with the approval of all.

For the centennial celebration and the construction of the memorial the State of Ohio made appropriations as follows: March 12, 1909, for expenses of the commission, \$3,000; April 26, 1910, for memorial building, \$25,000; April 26, 1910, for actual expenses, \$5,000; May 2, 1911, for site of the memorial, \$5,000; May 31, 1911, for memorial and centennial, \$45,000; April 28, 1913, for the memorial and centennial and for incidental educational purposes in the public schools and other educational institutions of Ohio, and for the proper participation of the Naval Militia in the centennial celebration, and to aid in enter-

taining the President of the United States and other distinguished guests, \$115,000. Of this total of \$198,000, the sum of \$15,451.12 lapsed to the State treasury from the appropriation for general purposes in 1911, so that the total sum appropriated by the State of Ohio, for all purposes in connection with the centennial celebration and memorial, was \$182,548.88.

From the foregoing appropriations the Ohio commissioners devoted a much larger sum, exclusively to the construction of the memorial, than was required or suggested by any legislation on the subject. The only suggestion of a definite amount required to be so segregated for the memorial out of the Ohio appropriations was contained in the preamble of an appropriation bill, indicating that the sum expected by the general assembly to be thus expended should be not less than \$75,000. As a matter of fact, the Ohio commissioners devoted \$126,000 to the memorial contracts and the incidental costs of construction, site, etc., and a very considerable additional sum to expenses necessarily incident thereto. For a period of years all the cost of engaging the cooperation of the National and State Governments devolved upon the Ohio commissioners, the initiatory steps in behalf of other appropriations having been necessarily undertaken by them; and this condition continued until the Pennsylvania commissioners, having received their first State appropriation, generously shared equally with Ohio this financial responsibility, pending action by other States.

The course of legislation in Ohio was not a path of roses. The joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners, adopted by the seventy-seventh general assembly in 1908, contained no hint of an appropriation to carry out its aim, and while the action of both houses in reference to it had been unanimous, the situation assumed a very different aspect when money was required to further the plans of the commissioners. The first appropriation asked for was \$10,000, in identical bills introduced in the house by Representative Charles W. Kempel, of Summit County, and in the senate by Senator F. M. Clevenger, of Clinton County. The senate committee, reporting the bill favorably, reduced the appropriation to \$5,000, and the house committee to \$3,000, and the latter sum was finally agreed upon. This was under the first administration of Gov. Judson Harmon. In April, 1910, following the organization of the interstate board, the enterprise had progressed so far in public favor that the general assembly appropriated \$25,000 for a memorial building and \$5,000 for expenses. In 1911, \$45,000 was appropriated for the memorial and centennial celebration and \$5,000 for the site of the memorial.

Under the first administration of Gov. James M. Cox, who as a member of Congress had been helpful in obtaining the Federal appropriation, the memorial and centennial enterprises received the impetus of very general public favor, and the representatives of the people, with the full approval of the governor, responded by an appropriation of \$115,000, to be devoted to both objects, of which the sum of \$15,451.12 represented an amount which had reverted to the treasury from the appropriation of 1911. Ohio's legislation therefore extended over a period of four years and included seven distinct and separate acts.

It could not have been obtained without the cooperation of many persons in official life, outside of the commissioners, to whom the commissioners and the people must always feel grateful for assistance rendered at a most critical period. Among these a sense of obligation requires the mention in connection with the earliest period of activity, of Auditor of State E. M. Fullington, Secretary to the governor George S. Long, Attorney General U. G. Denman, Chairman Harry L. Goodbread, of the house finance committee, Lieut. Gov. Francis B. Treadway, and Representative Cyrus B. Winters, of Erie County; and at a later period, under Gov. Cox, Representative John Cowan, chairman of the house finance committee, Auditor of State A. V. Donahey, Lieut. Gov. Hugh M. Nichols and Attorney General Timothy S. Hogan. Judge George B. Okey, the eminent constitutional lawyer of Columbus, generously donated his services as the legal adviser of the Ohio commission at all times and was most helpful in the technique of legislation.

Only the limitations of space forbid the acknowledgment of the cooperation of other patriotic Ohioans, in public and private life, who from the most unselfish motives rendered invaluable service to the cause.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The history of the Pennsylvania commission is so intimately related to the history of the interstate board, and vice versa, that it would be impossible to chronicle the one without incorporating the other in the narrative. Pennsyl-

vania was veritably a "Keystone State" in all matters relating to the erection of the memorial and the centennial celebration of 1913. And to her indispensable aid of these projects she had the high privilege of adding the restoration of Commodore Perry's flagship in the Battle of Lake Erie, the *Niagara*, and the preservation of that historic relic, following her participation in the various local celebrations of the centennial summer, as one of the priceless heirlooms of the Commonwealth.

It is no more than just to declare that, had Pennsylvania failed to enter the joint memorial and centennial enterprises at the precise time she patriotically and generously embarked in them, both would have languished at least for a long time, and in all probability never would have materialized in fact. And it is equally just to record that, if it had not been for the invaluable services of the Pennsylvania commissioners immediately following their appointment and consistently thereafter, the generosity of the State would have been unavailing to accomplish the great objects which have since been achieved. To those familiar with the truth of the situation these observations must always have special significance as applied to A. E. Sisson, treasurer general of the interstate board and president of the Pennsylvania commission. (See Appendix M.)

The participation of Pennsylvania began with the visit of President Reinhart, of the Ohio commission, and the author of the present history, to Harrisburg in April, 1909, by authority of a resolution adopted by the Ohio commissioners March 31, 1909. Pennsylvania was thus the first State approached by the State of Ohio in the program adopted by the Ohio commissioners for obtaining the participation of the States bordering on the Great Lakes in the erection of the memorial and the centennial celebration. The participation of Rhode Island and Kentucky was at that time no more than hinted at.

We arrived in Harrisburg on April 8 and were very courteously received by Gov. Edwin S. Stuart, who manifested a most kindly interest in our mission when explained to him. Unfortunately, we had planned no previous introduction.

It was to our utter dismay, therefore, when Gov. Stuart told us very frankly that in his opinion the prospect for legislation to promote our objects was utterly hopeless. He explained that a definite day for adjournment of the legislature had been fixed within the next few days; that the calendars of both houses were so congested that adjournment would leave behind much unfinished business, to say nothing of additional legislation; that the legislature was working all day and holding all-night sessions and had been doing so for some time, and that in both houses resolutions had been adopted discountenancing the introduction of new legislation.

Here was a dilemma. It seemed folly to go on to the other States contemplated in our program for that season—Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin—if Pennsylvania, the first State approached, should turn a deaf ear to our solicitations. For the moment the whole object of our mission seemed doomed.

It occurred to me that perhaps there might be, in the senate or house, or both, some member from Erie, Pa., who might be induced to make a special effort in this crisis, in view of Erie's important historical connection with the War of 1812. I asked Gov. Stuart if this might not be the case. "Yes," he replied, "there is Senator Sisson, of Erie, the president pro tempore of the senate. I will send my secretary with you to introduce you to him."

Drowning men grasp at straws, but here appeared the vision of a life preserver. We went over to the senate chamber, escorted by the governor's secretary. Senator Sisson was presiding when we entered, and some time was required for him to leave the chair in order to meet us. It was now afternoon, and but three more days of the legislative session remained.

When we explained, very briefly and inadequately, the object of our visit to Senator Sisson, he advised us to return in the evening, as a night session was to be held, and promised meanwhile to think the matter over. When we returned in the evening the press of business required him to suggest that we retire and come again at midnight. When we came again at midnight the senator sent us word from the chair to remain until he could see us, and it was 4 o'clock in the morning when we had that privilege.

Senator Sisson took us into the private office of the presiding officer of the senate and to our delight began a keen inquiry into all the details of the enterprise, indicating that since afternoon he had developed a personal interest in the project. He asked if we had prepared a resolution to be introduced. Here we were lame again; that important detail had been overlooked. Mr. Reinhart insisted that, notwithstanding we were thus unprepared, I could turn out reso-

lutions like lumber from a sawmill. The senator laughingly agreed to the suggestion, and very shortly I handed him the following draft:

"Whereas the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, which witnessed the momentous triumph of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and his gallant men in the crowning struggle of the War of 1812, will occur in the year 1913; and

"Whereas the State of Ohio, by action of her executive and legislative authorities has formulated preliminary plans to celebrate this anniversary in a fitting manner by means of an historical and educational exposition at Put in Bay Island during the summer of 1913, and has created a board of commissioners to carry said plans forward and to invite therein the co-operation of the States bordering on the Great Lakes; and

"Whereas the State of Pennsylvania is historically and patriotically deeply interested in the event which it is now proposed to commemorate: Therefore be it

"Resolved, if the house of representatives concur, that the governor be and hereby is authorized to appoint a commission of five members, composed of citizens of Pennsylvania, to consult and cooperate in this laudable enterprise with the commissioners from Ohio and such other States as may participate in the proposed celebration. The commissioners thus appointed will serve without compensation and make report to the governor of Pennsylvania relative to the progress of the objects in view prior to the session of the general assembly in the year 1911."

Senator Sisson read the resolution over carefully, noting the necessary technical changes, and promised to do what he could to secure its passage by the senate on the following day, under conditions which would require unanimous consent even for its consideration. With some exchanges of felicitations, he asked us to meet him in the senate chamber at 9 o'clock in the morning.

At that hour next day we found him in advance of us. The senate had not yet reconvened, and we were pleased to observe that he was proselyting among the members. Presently, as presiding officer he called another senator to the chair, took the floor himself, explained the mission of the visiting Ohio commissioners, asked unanimous consent for a suspension of the rule governing new legislation, and in response to his persuasion the resolution passed unanimously.

We hurried toward the entrance to the Senate Chamber, as we saw Senator Sisson plunging in that direction when the result was known. "Now come over to the house," he said. It was not yet noon.

Halfway over we encountered a group of gentlemen who proved to be representatives, and among whom was Milton W. Shreve, of Erie, Republican floor leader of the house. Senator Sisson paused and introduced us. He hurriedly explained to Mr. Shreve the object of our visit and what had just happened in the senate and asked his colleague from Erie to take charge of the resolution in the house.

"But, Senator," protested Mr. Shreve, "I can not do that. The house has adopted a resolution prohibiting the introduction of new business."

Senator Sisson added persuasion to argument.

"But I can not do it," persisted Mr. Shreve, "because I introduced the resolution myself. It would seem unjustifiable for me to be the first to violate a program which I myself submitted to the house."

In those days the loyalty of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to their State organization was proverbial and not infrequently the subject of reproachful jests by their political opponents. It was said that the Republicans in the legislature "took orders" from those in control.

"Shreve," said Senator Sisson, with a twinkle in his eye, "take your orders."

Mr. Shreve saluted and turned toward the house, the three of us following. He obtained recognition within a few moments after entering the chamber, moved the reconsideration and obtained the suspension of his own resolution, offered the joint resolution which had just passed the senate, after some explanatory remarks, and within 15 minutes after our appearance on the scene it passed the house unanimously.

Within seven weeks substantially the same resolution had passed the Legislatures of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania had set the pace, and a union of States for the erection of the memorial was assured.

Under the authority conferred upon him by the joint resolution, Gov. Stuart appointed as the Pennsylvania commissioners of the Perry's Victory Centen-

nial Senator A. E. Sisson, of Erie; Senator Edwin H. Vare, of Philadelphia; Representative Milton W. Shreve, of Erie; Judge T. C. Jones, of McKeesport; and Dr. George W. Neff, of Masontown. The commission thus constituted shortly afterward organized by the election of Mr. Sisson, president; Mr. Vare, vice president; Judge Jones, secretary; and Dr. Neff, treasurer.

This organization remained intact during all the period from its creation to the present time, a period of eight years, witnessing and taking a leading part in plans for the centennial celebration, the development of the memorial idea, and the construction of the memorial, the great celebration at Erie in July, 1913, and through legislation financed, and by means of careful oversight assured the success of the restoration of the *Niagara*.

Two years following the adoption of the resolution providing for the appointment of commissioners the Legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated \$100,000 for the objects which by that time had been practically formulated by the interstate board. The Pennsylvania appropriation act not only took cognizance of the erection of the memorial but jealously guarded the historical interests of the State in reference to the centennial celebration and the raising of the *Niagara*. Its terms were so cautious that the Pennsylvania commissioners could have proceeded with the special objects of their own State in making the appropriation even if the interstate board had failed in its own peculiar objects, for the act concluded with the proviso "that no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be available for said celebration until the commissioners appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania are satisfied that a sufficient sum has been appropriated by the United States and the States participating for the completion of said memorial, excepting, however, that said commission may expend from said appropriation such an amount as it may deem appropriate and advisable under all the circumstances to be used to properly recognize the fact in connection with said proceedings, that the fleet commanded by Commodore Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie was constructed in Pennsylvania and sailed from the port of Erie to meet Barclay and the British fleet, returning after the battle to Presque Isle Bay at that place, with all of the enemy living as prisoners of war and all of his ships as spoils of war—at which place the wounded of both sides were nursed—and where at the bottom of the bay now lie the remains of the *Niagara*, to which Commodore Perry during the battle transferred his flag from the disabled *Lawrence*."

This legislation, inspired by the Pennsylvania commissioners, was a bugle call to the construction of the fitting memorial proposed by the Ohio commissioners and required by the act of Congress, and at the same time it conserved the then idealistic scheme for the restoration of the *Niagara*.

In 1913 the Pennsylvania Legislature appropriated \$50,000 additional for the erection of a memorial at Erie to commemorate the building of the fleet in that harbor, the *Niagara* having been meanwhile raised and fully equipped as of yore, floating at her original anchorage of a century previous.

The funds from the appropriation of \$100,000 by Pennsylvania no sooner became available than they were generously placed at the disposal of the only interstate organization then existing, so far as financial responsibility was concerned, the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The latter shared equally the expenses of the former until a joint fund was formed composed of the appropriations by the Federal Government and all of the participating States. In the absence of such a working agreement it would have been perhaps impossible to carry out the objects then held in view and since consummated.

For eight years the Pennsylvania commissioners have discharged with singular faithfulness the responsibilities of their appointment, attending almost all meetings of the interstate board in a body and directing their energies to legislation in Congress and other States. They performed a most critical service when, at the first meeting of any interstate body concerned in the erection of a memorial, held at Toledo December 3, 1909, and attended by commissioners from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois, among whom Commissioners Sisson and Shreve represented the State of Pennsylvania, they inspired those present with the purpose of going forward to erect a great memorial exceeding any conception of it theretofore entertained. They gave the *Niagara* to the Nation and will give to Pennsylvania, as a fitting token of the honor which that State bestowed upon them, the noble monument at Erie which will commemorate the building of Commodore Perry's fleet in that harbor.

Upon the organization of the interstate board in 1910, Commissioner Sisson was elected treasurer general and since that time has been annually reelected. Always an enthusiast and a vital force in everything pertaining to the memorial

and centennial celebration, his devotion to the cause stopped at no service which he could possibly render. He was essentially instrumental in obtaining the national appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of the memorial. As chairman and a member of various important committees of the interstate board he was untiring in acts of helpfulness and invaluable in counsel. He gave liberally of his time and energy to legislation in many States. Faithfully he safeguarded the interests of the Pennsylvania commission as president of that body, and his zeal never faltered in respect to the activities of his colleagues of Pennsylvania or those of the interstate board. As treasurer general of the latter he disbursed funds upon vouchers of the president general and secretary general covering all the large and manifold expenses of the construction of the memorial, the centennial celebration, and the operation and management of the memorial after its completion. No service could have been more vital than his for the consummation of the objects which the State of Pennsylvania held in view by his appointment or for those entertained by the sisterhood of States and the Federal Government in their joint association.

Commissioner Edwin H. Vare, a senator of Pennsylvania during the pendency of the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners by that State, had been patriotically instrumental in the enactment of that legislation. His interest in the memorial and centennial celebration and the restoration of the *Niagara* was awakened by his first knowledge of the plans relating to all three and never ceased thereafter. Subsequently he contributed his personal influence to the legislation pending in Congress. He was very active in all the affairs of the Pennsylvania commission, notwithstanding large interests which made heavy inroads on his time and energies. He was elected vice president of the Pennsylvania commission upon the organization of that body, and when the general organization of the participating States and the Federal Government was effected in 1910 his Pennsylvania colleagues honored him by his election as State vice president of the interstate board for the State of Pennsylvania.

Commissioners Milton W. Shreve, T. C. Jones, and George W. Neff proved their devotion to the cause, both in reference to the State of Pennsylvania and the affairs of the interstate board, with singular fidelity. Commissioner Shreve discharged important duties as a member of some of the most important committees related to the centennial celebration and memorial and extended his usefulness to legislation in many of the participating States. The Pennsylvania commission invariably acted as a unit; and, if comparisons were not invidious, it would be entirely just to record that no other State commission was so uniformly represented in all details of the joint enterprises in hand.

The cooperation of the Pennsylvania commission, individually and collectively, was indispensable to the construction of the memorial, and by its history in connection therewith it nobly vindicated the best traditions of the State.

MICHIGAN.

The State of Michigan signified her willingness to cooperate with Ohio and Pennsylvania in the objects of their commissioners by legislation in the form of a bill introduced by Senator Edwin G. Fox, of the twenty-first district, which passed the senate May 10 and the house May 19, 1909. The bill was substantially identical with the joint resolution which had passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania only a month previously.

This legislation was the result of a visit to Lansing on April 24-30 of President Reinhart, of the Ohio commission, and Director of Publicity R. J. Diegle, the author of the present history. We found Gov. Fred M. Warner entirely responsive to the objects of our mission, and it was due to his friendly interest in the cause that a hearing was given us on the evening of April 20, attended by numerous senators and representatives and happily presided over by the governor.

As in the case of Pennsylvania, the legislation first enacted made no mention of a memorial, but the executive and legislative authorities of Michigan were made to understand that a permanent memorial was contemplated, if necessary aid should be forthcoming from the several States and the Federal Government; and this consideration weighed heavily in determining their favorable attitude.

Pursuant to the authority vested in him, Gov. Warner appointed as commissioners for the State of Michigan Charles Moore, of Detroit; Seward L. Mer-

riam, of Detroit; Roy S. Barnhart, of Grand Rapids; Albert L. Stephens, of Detroit; and E. K. Warren, of Three Oaks. Of these Commissioner Moore attended the first meeting of any interstate body concerned in the enterprise held at Toledo December 3, 1909, and he and Commissioner Barnhart represented the State of Michigan at the first meeting of the interstate board held at Put in Bay for the purpose of effecting an organization September 10, 1910. Their colleagues on the original commission were never active in the affairs of the interstate board.

The connection of Commissioner Moore with the memorial enterprise was destined to be not only that of a pioneer in the movement but to have a determining influence upon the character of the memorial itself. Resigning from the Michigan commission on account of other demands upon his time, and at a period when the memorial project was in the most indefinite form, he was some years later appointed by President Taft a member of the National Fine Arts Commission, and as such sat as one of the distinguished judges in the great architectural competition at Washington which resulted in the selection of the design of the memorial.

Commissioner Moore was succeeded by Commissioner George W. Parker, of Detroit, who was thereupon elected president of the Michigan commission, and at once devoted himself with unsurpassed zeal to the objects of the interstate board. Commissioner Parker's untimely death, November 11, 1915, in the flower of a remarkably vigorous young manhood, was felt as a keen personal loss by all his colleagues, who had learned to appreciate his sterling worth and who held him chiefly responsible for the successful participation of his State in the memorial enterprise. He had necessarily taken upon himself almost all the responsibilities of the Michigan commission. His services in behalf of legislation by that State were essential to the cause, and his connection with various important committees of the interstate board, appointed to promote the plans for the centennial celebration, contributed very largely to the success of that memorable series of events. In testimony of their sense of bereavement occasioned by his death all of the Federal and State commissioners signed a memorial addressed to the governor of Michigan expressing their high value of his services; and copies of this document were presented to his widow and immediate kindred.

The Michigan commission underwent various changes. A notable appointment was that of Commissioner Arthur P. Loomis, of Lansing, who as secretary to Gov. Warner during the period of the first legislation in that State, rendered valuable aid to its enactment. Commissioner John C. Lodge, of Detroit, was also a later appointee, these gentlemen succeeding Commissioners Seward L. Merriam and Albert L. Stephens, resigned.

Michigan's generous appropriation of \$50,000 for a memorial and centennial celebration was at a later period very largely due to the sympathetic interest of Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris and the personal activity of President Parker, of the Michigan commission, and Commissioner Mackenzie R. Todd, of Kentucky, representing the interstate board at the State capital. A notable public hearing was held at a joint session of the Michigan Legislature during the progress of this legislation, addressed by United States Commissioners Miles and Keifer, Treasurer General Sisson, Auditor General Cutler, and Commissioner Whitehead, of Wisconsin. The press of the State as a rule responded favorably to the suggestion of Michigan's participation, and the patriotic impulses of the people's representatives were manifested in the result. Michigan devoted \$25,000 exclusively to the construction of the memorial, and her officers of state and her naval militia participated prominently in the centennial celebration at Put in Bay.

As the third State to enter the sisterhood of Commonwealths, whose representatives, with the Federal commissioners, composed the interstate board, Michigan fittingly acquitted herself of her patriotic responsibilities, peculiarly historic in her case on account of her intimate relationship with the Battle of Lake Erie and the Northwestern campaign of Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812.

ILLINOIS.

The legislative activities of the Ohio commissioners continued with a visit of their committee to Springfield, Ill., in April, 1909, resulting in the adoption of a joint resolution by the legislature of that State, providing for the appointment of five commissioners, substantially the same as that which had been

adopted in Pennsylvania. Shortly after Gov. Charles S. Deneen appointed as such commissioners Gen. Philip C. Hayes, of Joliet; William Porter Adams, of Chicago; Willis J. Wells, of Chicago; Chesley R. Perry, of Chicago; and W. H. McIntosh, of Rockford. This commission became at once active in the cause. Commissioner Perry attended the meeting of commissioners representing Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois, held at Toledo in December, 1909, when the first action was taken looking to a concert of States, and Commissioners Hays, Adams, and Perry were present at Put in Bay at the organization of the interstate board in September, 1910, and took a helpful part in the deliberations of that meeting.

The death of Gen. Hayes, in July, 1916, though perhaps not to have been unexpected, on account of his venerable age, was felt as a personal loss by his colleagues of Illinois and the interstate board. His devotion to the memorial enterprise and his constancy in efforts to promote it were indeed remarkable in one of his years. As he said himself, he went from his home in Joliet to Springfield on one occasion to appear before a committee in behalf of the memorial and centennial celebration to "celebrate his seventy-eighth birthday." During a service of five years he never relaxed the performance of faithful duty in association with his colleagues of Illinois and in behalf of the general organization.

The appointment of Capt. Perry represented the governor's recognition of the Illinois veterans of the Spanish-American War, as that of Gen. Hayes represented those of the Civil War. With characteristic energy, Commissioner Perry cheerfully rendered every service that could have been required of him for the objects in view. He was exceedingly active in promoting public sentiment in Illinois favorable to the memorial enterprise, served on important committees dealing with the centennial celebration, and extended his helpfulness to the legislation pending in Congress.

Plans for an appropriation in Illinois were not set on foot until 1911, and at the legislative session of that year a joint hearing on a bill appropriating \$80,000 was held in the hall of the house of representatives and addressed by various Illinois commissioners and the secretary of the Ohio commission. This bill subsequently passed the senate, but failed to come to a vote in the house, and further legislation was necessarily deferred for a long period. Meanwhile the Illinois commissioners obtained the passage of a joint resolution enlarging their commission to 11 members, and Gov. Edward F. Dunne appointed as the additional commissioners William H. Thompson, of Chicago, subsequently mayor of that city; James Pugh, of Chicago; Richard S. Folsom, of Chicago; Nelson W. Lampert, of Chicago; Adam Weckler, of Chicago; and H. S. Beke-meyer, of Springfield. The commission was reorganized, Commissioner Thompson being elected president and Commissioner Folsom secretary.

The association of Commissioners Thompson, Folsom, and Pugh with their colleagues of the original commission resulted in new impetus being given to affairs in Illinois. At the legislative session following the State appropriated \$50,000 for the memorial and centennial celebration, of which the Illinois commission promptly set aside \$25,000 exclusively for the construction of the memorial and \$5,000 for the centennial celebration at Put in Bay. President Thompson was elected a member of the executive committee of the interstate board, and Commissioner Perry member of the committee on the centennial celebration. Commissioner Folsom was untiring in obtaining the financial cooperation of his State and as secretary of the commission effectively represented it at the meetings of the interstate board and various committees. Gen. Hayes continued as State vice president for Illinois until his death.

The Illinois commissioners were responsible for a most successful State celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, the central figure of which was the restored *Niagara* on her voyage around the Lakes. The reception accorded the old flagship in Chicago was perhaps the most remarkable of that memorable cruise, and she was visited by hundreds of thousands of Illinois people.

The success of early legislation in Illinois was largely due to the activity in behalf of the appointment of commissioners of Senator John C. Mackenzie and Speaker Shurtleff and Speaker pro tempore Chipfield, of the house of representatives. The favorable attitude of Gov. Dunne had a determining influence upon the appropriation made by the State.

Representatives of Illinois in Congress were essentially instrumental in obtaining Federal legislation. Senators and Representatives were uniformly favorable to the construction of the memorial, foremost among them being

Representative William A. Rodenberg, chairman of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, which favorably reported the Federal appropriation bill, and Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, in whose hands the fate of the measure at all times reposed.

In the community of interests formed by the Federal Government and the participating States, Illinois, throughout the history of the memorial project, performed a service most important, if not essential, to its success.

WISCONSIN.

Legislation for the appointment of commissioners by the State of Wisconsin concluded the legislative program of 1909. On May 5 of that year a meeting of Wisconsin Senators and Representatives at Madison was held for the purpose of hearing the subject presented by the visiting Ohioans, and on the following day a joint resolution providing for the appointment of commissioners, introduced by Senator A. W. Sanborn, in substantially the same language employed in the resolutions adopted by the other States, passed both branches of the legislature. Under the authority thus conferred upon him, Gov. Davidson appointed as the original commission Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, United States Army, retired, of Milwaukee; John M. Whitehead, of Janesville; George A. Scott, of Prairie Farm; Ole A. Buslett, of Northland; and A. W. Sanborn, of Ashland.

This was "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Wisconsin, more remote from the scene of the Battle of Lake Erie and the site of the proposed memorial than any of the States previously approached, contained a cosmopolitan population whose interest, if aroused in the memorial and centennial celebration, it was felt would insure the national character of these joint objects and inevitably result in the participation therein of all the States proposed to take part in them.

The appointment of Senator John M. Whitehead as one of the original Wisconsin commissioners gave to the interstate board one of its most efficient and faithful members for the realization of its future plans. Together with Senator Sanborn, Senator Whitehead was invaluable in obtaining the original legislation of his State, and later in influencing his colleagues in both branches of the legislature to make a suitable appropriation. He was prominent in the affairs of the interstate board from the beginning, representing Wisconsin at its organization in 1910 and taking a leading part in the deliberations. He was a member of the subcommittee of the executive committee, having charge of most of the important business of the latter body during the centennial period, a useful member of the committee on legislation, promotion, and publicity, and very active as a member of the committee on the Put in Bay celebration. In addition to these important duties his devotion to the work of his State commission, which was at all times thorough and far-reaching, required him for a long period of years to give prodigally of his time and energy in behalf of all the objects held in view by the commissioners of the Federal Government, the several States and in particular the State of Wisconsin. Commissioner Whitehead was selected to deliver the principal oration at the ceremonies in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the memorial on July 4, 1913, and acquitted himself of this honor in an address exceedingly noteworthy for historic research and of permanent value as a contribution to the literature of the War of 1812. During all his long service for his State, and as a member of the interstate board, there was no labor which he was not found willing to gratuitously perform and none which he undertook without confirming the wisdom of his appointment by the success of the task.

Lieut. Gen. MacArthur, who manifested the greatest interest in the early plans for the memorial and centennial celebration, died shortly after his election as president of the Wisconsin commission and was succeeded, upon the reorganization of that body, by Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, United States Navy, retired, of Galesville. The reorganization of the commission was authorized by legislation providing for its increase to seven members; and the new commissioners appointed by Gov. Francis E. McGovern, in addition to Rear Admiral Symonds, were C. B. Perry, of Wauwatosa; S. W. Randolph, of Manitowoc; Louis Bohmrich, of Milwaukee; and John M. Baer, of Appleton. Capt. Baer resigned after a brief service, and Sol. P. Huntington, of Green Bay, was appointed to succeed him.

President Symonds entered with enthusiasm upon the work of the Interstate board, beginning with his attendance at the annual meeting held at Put in Bay September 8 and 9, when he was elected State vice president for Wisconsin and subsequently reelected each succeeding year. Meanwhile, in reference to the affairs of his own commission, he continued a painstaking and energetic executive and was largely responsible for the many activities of the Wisconsin commission, which within the State were the most far-reaching of those of any of the States concerned in the centennial celebration and the erection of the memorial, except Pennsylvania, as related to the restoration of the *Niagara*.

The Wisconsin commissioners were as a whole faithful to the objects of their appointment and industrious and harmonious in carrying them to a successful conclusion. They were particularly fortunate in the selection of their secretary, Joseph C. McBell, of Milwaukee, whose zeal and ability for organization were equally vindicated in the successful work which he accomplished, not only as related to the affairs of his own State, but in connection with the series of centennial celebrations by the leading cities on the Great Lakes and in his official relation to various committees of the interstate board incident thereto. He was most efficient in conducting the great educational work of the Wisconsin commission in connection with historical competitions in the public schools and other educational institutions. In all matters of moment he was prolific of useful suggestions and at all times untiring in industry. The great success of the Wisconsin centennial celebrations, welcoming the *Niagara* at Milwaukee and Green Bay, was in part due to his cooperation with the local authorities in both cities; and upon the occasion of the attendance of the Wisconsin commission upon the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie at Put in Bay and Cedar Point, accompanied on board the steamship *Alabama* by 250 official and civilian representatives of the State of Wisconsin, he supervised many of the details of that memorable voyage with characteristic energy and success.

Wisconsin appropriated \$50,000 for the centennial celebration and the construction of the memorial, devoting \$25,000 of this sum exclusively to the latter, and contributing generously to the naval program in connection with the series of local celebrations during the centennial summer. When legislation was pending in Congress her representatives were faithful to the cause, and the cooperation of United States Senator Robert F. La Follette in this connection was essential to the passage of the appropriation act by the Senate. The entrance of the State into the memorial enterprise marked the beginning of a truly national memorial for reasons already stated, and in every detail of the execution of that work the participation of Wisconsin proved a most important factor.

NEW YORK.

New York joined in the sisterhood of States projecting the centennial celebration and memorial in the latter part of January, 1910, under conditions which at first foreboded as darkly for the enterprise as those which originally prevailed in Pennsylvania. Representing the Ohio commissioners, I called on Gov. Charles E. Hughes at Albany on January 22. Upon arriving at the State capital I had been told that the prospect of legislation such as was desired was extremely remote, on account of the factional differences existing in the legislature and the imminence of the senatorial bribery cases of that year, the trial of which was to be begun by the senate the first of the following week and promised to continue perhaps for months. Gov. Hughes confirmed this gloomy outlook. He expressed sympathy with the objects of the Ohio commissioners, but said that the bribery cases appeared to be a fatal obstacle in the path of legislation for the appointment of commissioners by the State of New York at that session.

It was on Friday that the first interview with Gov. Hughes was held. He asked if I had any literature on the subject, and I handed him a report of the Ohio commissioners filed a month previously, which had been approved by the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois at the first interstate meeting held at Toledo. The governor promised to read the report and to advise me of his impressions of it and the situation through Senator Henry W. Hill, of Buffalo, Republican leader of the senate, not later than Sunday. It was understood that the bribery cases would open on Monday. Sunday afternoon I called on Senator Hill, and he showed me a letter just received from Gov. Hughes, expressing his approval of the plans suggested by the report, his

desire that New York should join in the enterprise by the appointment of commissioners, and making a personal request of Senator Hill that the bribery cases should not be entered upon until an opportunity was given to introduce and pass upon a joint resolution such as had prevailed in Pennsylvania and other States.

Gov. Hughes had apparently digested the whole scheme over night. His prompt action saved the day, for on Monday Senator Hill introduced the resolution in the senate, having succeeded in deferring the bribery hearing for this purpose on the personal representations of the governor.

Some opposition developed, from a misunderstanding of the object of the resolution, but it was quelled by an eloquent and characteristic speech by the late Senator Thomas F. Grady, of New York City, the Democratic leader. I had called on Senator Grady on Saturday, and his approval of the enterprise was as enthusiastic as it was useful, for it practically insured Democratic support of our measure. The concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of commissioners went over one day, passing the Senate on January 26, and on the 27th it passed the assembly, by unanimous vote in both branches. In regard to this progress the records of the Ohio commission contain a report by the secretary in the following language: "For the success of our cause in New York State, we are greatly indebted to the active cooperation of Senator Henry W. Hill, of Buffalo; Senators Thomas F. Grady, of New York City; and James A. Emerson, of Warrensburgh; and Assemblymen Edwin A. Merritt, jr., of Potsdam; Daniel D. Frisby, of Middleburg; James Oliver, of New York City; and Jesse S. Phillips, of Andover." There can be no doubt, however, that the participation of New York at this time was mainly due to the patriotism and unusually painstaking interest, considering all the circumstances, of Gov. Hughes.

Under the authority thus conferred upon him Gov. Hughes on July 20 appointed as the five original members of the New York commission provided for by the resolution, Ogden P. Letchworth, of Buffalo; George D. Emerson, of Buffalo; John T. Mott, of Oswego; Clinton B. Herrick, M. D., of Troy; and Henry Harmon Noble, of Essex. With the exception of Commissioners Herrick and Emerson, none of the foregoing was ever active in the affairs of the interstate board. Mr. Letchworth resigned from the commission in February, 1911, Mr. Mott in January, 1913, and Mr. Noble in June, 1913. The vacancies thus created were filled by the appointment of William Simon, of Buffalo; William J. Conners, of Buffalo; and William F. Rafferty, of Syracuse. Dr. Clinton B. Herrick died March 23, 1915, and was succeeded by Charles H. Wiltzie, of Rochester.

Commissioner Herrick was one of the most valued members of the interstate board. His long invalidism and death excited the profoundest sympathy and regret of his colleagues, while his unyielding devotion to the cause in the face of the most distressing personal circumstances made him the subject of their unbounded admiration. He was the sole representative of New York at the organization of the interstate board in September, 1910, served on many of its important committees and gave lavishly of his time and waning physical resources to many of the objects which were held in view. At a time when the participation of New York in the centennial celebration and the erection of the memorial was essential as indicating a union of important States in those objects, Commissioner Herrick ably and faithfully represented the interests of the greatest Commonwealth in the Union.

The appointment of George D. Emerson, of Buffalo, gave to the interstate board another personal effective aid to united action. Commissioner Emerson was chosen secretary of the New York commission and served in that capacity continuously until and after the completion of the memorial. He was a devoted historian in reference to all subjects pertaining to the War of 1812, and as the author of the exhaustive report of the New York commission filed with the governor of that State in 1916, condensed in that volume not only the history of the participation of his own State in the centennial celebration and construction of the memorial, but a fund of information relative to the series of celebrations, the progress of the memorial enterprise and much valuable historical material relating to the Battle of Lake Erie and its consequences. Commissioner Emerson's participation in the affairs of his own State commission and of the interstate board was always distinctly helpful. His detail work was also largely responsible for the success of the great Buffalo celebration, to which the New York commissioners devoted a very large portion of their funds.

The New York commission was reorganized in 1913, when the State made an appropriation of \$150,000 "to aid in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, the erection of a memorial to Commodore Perry and his men, and other expenses in connection with such celebration." The text of the act provided that the money appropriated should be devoted, not only "to aid in the construction of a memorial at Put in Bay," but "to aid in the celebration, including any entertainment or public function held within the State of New York during the said celebration in connection therewith." The act also provided that it should be lawful for the New York commissioners to transfer from their State funds to the treasurer general of the interstate board \$50,000 of the total sum appropriated, exclusively for the construction of the memorial.

The reorganization of the commission was effected by the language of the act which provided for the appointment of six additional commissioners, whom it was stipulated were to be the lieutenant governor of the State, ex officio, and two State senators, and three members of the assembly, to be appointed, respectively, by the temporary president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly.

Pursuant to this provision the following members were added to the commission: Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn, Senators John F. Malone and William L. Ormrod, and Assemblymen Simon L. Adler, Edward D. Jackson, and Jacob Schifferdecker. Lieut. Gov. Glynn, becoming governor of the State to succeed William Sulzer in October, 1913, thereby vacated his membership on the commission, and was succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner, of New York City, whose term of office expired in December, 1914, when the vacancy was filled by the election of Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck.

Among the commissioners thus serving Messrs. Adler and Ormrod became active in the affairs of the interstate board and rendered valued service for their State. Commissioner Ormrod was elected State vice president of the interstate board, for New York, and Commissioner Adler member of the executive committee.

The New York commissioners were responsible for a highly successful Buffalo celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, as one of the series of celebrations on the Great Lakes in which the *Niagara* was the central figure of patriotic interest, and they devoted a considerable portion of their funds to the erection of an admirable statue of Commodore Perry at Buffalo. From their appropriation of \$150,000 for all purposes, they contributed \$30,000 to the erection of the memorial.

RHODE ISLAND.

Upon various social occasions among commissioners of the interstate board it has been facetiously observed that Rhode Island was "the only State to enter the sisterhood of States for the construction of the memorial without an invitation." The fact is that Commodore Perry's native State needed no invitation—at least no persuasion—to embark in that patriotic enterprise. The original legislation looking to the participation of Rhode Island was enacted without the personal solicitation of commissioners representing the cause, and this can be said of no other State. The moment it was ascertained by the executive and legislative authorities of Rhode Island that a movement was on foot to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Perry's victory, those authorities acted with enthusiasm and dispatch.

On February 7, 1910, the secretary of the Ohio commission addressed a letter to Gov. Aram J. Pothier, setting forth the States which at that period had consented to join the project by the appointment of commissioners, and apologizing, in their behalf, for their inability to be personally represented in Rhode Island, on a mission of invitation, at that time—a fact due to the very limited organization then existing. Gov. Pothier was asked to consider the matter of Rhode Island's participation, and he considered by promptly acting. He had been provided with a copy of the joint resolution concerning the appointment of commissioners, and, advising with Senator John P. Sanborn, his response took form, when, on February 14, a similar resolution was introduced in the senate by Senator Sanborn, and passed both branches of the legislature unanimously. Gov. Pothier promptly appointed as the commissioners for Rhode Island John P. Sanborn of Newport; Louis W. Arnold, of Westerly; Sumner Mowry, of Peace Dale; William C. Bliss, of East Providence; and Harry Cutler, of Providence.

All of these commissioners were present at the organization of the interstate board at Put in Bay, Rhode Island being the only State having a complete representation on that occasion. Commissioner Cutler was elected auditor general of the interstate board, Commissioner Sanborn member of the executive committee, and Commissioner Mowry State vice president for Rhode Island, and each was annually reelected. Commissioner Bliss resigned in April, 1912, and was succeeded by Harry E. Davis, of Woonsocket. The latter was subsequently appointed by his colleagues Rhode Island's member of the committee on centennial celebration.

The appointment of Commissioner Cutler gave to the interstate board, upon his election as auditor general, an official of indomitable energy and unsurpassed devotion to the cause. During all the period preparatory to the celebration and throughout the years of the memorial's construction he was untiring and most efficient in promoting these joint objects. He was an active member of the committee on legislation, promotion, and publicity, and later chairman of the special committee consisting of the general officers and Federal commissioners, in charge of legislation. As auditor general he cooperated effectively with Treasurer General Sisson in the latter's administration of his department. The unqualified success of the ceremonies attending the centennial celebration of September 10-11, 1913, at Put in Bay, was mainly due to his planning, oversight, and execution of their many details as chief marshal, commanding the military and naval forces and in charge of the participation of the civic organizations engaged therein. The First Rhode Island Light Infantry Regiment and band, of which he was colonel, was an essential factor in the memorable exercises of that occasion. Prior thereto and subsequently Auditor General Cutler was one of the most active members of the interstate board directly concerned in obtaining legislation by many States for the completion of the memorial.

Rhode Island honored Commissioner Sanborn by making him president of the State commission, and the interstate board by his appointment as chairman of the committee on the Put in Bay celebration. As a member of the executive committee he performed valuable and unflinching service in all matters pertaining to the celebration and construction of the memorial. In his own State he was a powerful factor in favor of the legislation which obtained both the appointment of its commissioners and subsequent generous appropriations. A devoted student of the history of the War of 1812, he was the editor and publisher of the pamphlet on "Oliver Hazard Perry and the Battle of Lake Erie," which the interstate board widely circulated, purely for educational purposes, during the centennial summer.

All of the Rhode Island commissioners rendered faithful service for the cause, responding to the demands made upon them from many quarters with invariable helpfulness. The commissioners of no other State so uniformly attended the meetings of the board in a body. Hardly a roll call ever found a member of the Rhode Island commission absent.

Rhode Island appropriated \$25,000 for the memorial and celebration, and all of this sum was set aside by her commissioners and paid over to the treasurer general of the interstate board exclusively for the construction of the memorial. Subsequently the State appropriated \$15,000 to provide for its participation in the centennial celebration, and, notwithstanding the distance to be traversed, no other State was so completely represented by the attendance of State officials, legislators, members of the judiciary, and clergy, and military and naval militia organizations at the centenary exercises in commemoration of the Battle of Lake Erie.

Represented by President Sanborn, the Rhode Island commissioners were essentially instrumental in obtaining the financial cooperation of the State of Massachusetts in the construction of the memorial. Massachusetts gave \$15,000 to that purpose, but the appropriation act did not provide for the appointment of commissioners.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky joined in the memorial and centennial celebration projects by act of her legislature providing for the appointment of commissioners, in the form of a joint resolution adopted in February, 1910, and her accession to the sisterhood of States engaged therein was at the time hailed with enthusiasm by all interested; first, because it completed the chain of Commonwealths whose history was most intimately related to the events and the heroes of the War of 1812, and, second, because it was felt that the Kentucky commissioners to be

appointed would prove powerful factors in behalf of further National and State legislation—an expectation subsequently realized to the salvation of the whole enterprise.

By appointment with Gov. Augustus E. Willson, the committee of the Ohio commissioners which had begun legislative operations with the State of Pennsylvania visited Frankfort February 24-29. We had reason to believe that Gov. Willson would look with favor on the object of our mission, but were entirely unprepared for his interrogatory, upon explaining it to him in detail, when he inquired, "Are you gentlemen aware that I am a member of the Ananias Fishing Club?"

There was a good deal of talk about numerous "Ananias Clubs" in those days, and the question caused some perplexity as to whether the gubernatorial mind regarded our suggestions and recital of progress as fiction.

We were much relieved therefore and given ground for new hope when the governor advised us that the Ananias Fishing Club was an organization composed of Kentucky fishermen who annually made a pilgrimage to Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie, now in the very shadow of the memorial. So it was not necessary to dwell further on the beauties of the proposed site in order to enlighten Gov. Willson.

Without further parley, and in full accord with traditional Kentucky hospitality, the governor at once sent a special message to the senate, requesting for us the privilege of the floor, and detailed his secretary, Mackenzie R. Todd (see Appendix O), to escort us thither. We had submitted to Gov. Willson and Secretary Todd the draft of a joint resolution providing for the appointment of commissioners, framed in the language of the Pennsylvania resolution, except that it detailed later progress in other States and in Congress. We addressed the senate, and at the conclusion of the hearing the resolution was introduced by Senator Thomas F. Combs, of Lexington, and passed without a dissenting vote.

On the following day, marked by equal courtesies to the visitors, a hearing was accorded by the house of representatives, and the resolution passed the lower branch with the same unanimity.

In making our grateful farewells to Gov. Willson, I ventured to suggest that the appointment of Henry Watterson as one of the Kentucky commissioners would be of incalculable advantage to the enterprise, because of Mr. Watterson's international reputation, his great influence in public affairs, and the characteristic force which he was known to put into any undertaking which appealed to his sense of patriotism and duty. The governor replied that the suggestion was not resented, but was unnecessary, because he had already determined to appoint Mr. Watterson.

The records of the Ohio commission, under date of July 7, 1910, in a report by the secretary, contain the following comment relative to the mission to Kentucky: "In addition to the favorable attitude of Gov. Willson, for the prompt action of the Kentucky Legislature your commissioners were largely indebted to the courtesy and zeal of Hon. Mackenzie R. Todd, secretary to the governor."

Within a brief period Gov. Willson announced the appointment of the following commissioners: Col. Henry Watterson, Louisville; Col. Andrew Cowan, Louisville; Judge Samuel M. Wilson, Lexington; Col. R. W. Nelson, Newport; and Mackenzie R. Todd, Frankfort.

Col. Watterson's acceptance of this responsibility instantly realized the expectations entertained in regard to it. The most critical period of the memorial enterprise had been reached, and his association with it soon indicated it as a national project in the eyes of the public and the official world. As he himself subsequently expressed his attitude, the great object in view became one "near his heart," and from the first opportunity he engaged with characteristic energy in the congenial work which he generously set himself to do for its success. He performed important service at the organization of the interstate board in the following September, when, upon the suggestion of his colleague from Kentucky, Judge Samuel M. Wilson, the office of first vice president general was created with a view to his election thereto, and his acceptance made him also a member of the executive committee. In July, 1912, he became a member of the building committee upon the organization of that body. He was the most potent factor for national legislation, and to his personal influence at Washington must be attributed, in largest measure, the appropriation by Congress of \$250,000 for the memorial. He attended, with great physical effort due to temporary ill health, the joint meeting of the building com-

mittee, interstate board, and executive committee at Washington when the award for the design of the memorial was made under the findings of the National Fine Arts Commission. He was present and delivered an historic address at the laying of the corner stone of the memorial. Meanwhile, in counsel, in action, and in enthusiastic personal encouragement of all the objects of the general organization pertaining to the memorial and centennial celebration he was at all times an inspiration to devotion and zeal on the part of others and an absolutely essential aid to progress. No service could have been greater than his in behalf of the cause, and none could have been rendered in a loftier spirit of unselfish patriotism.

The other appointees of Kentucky's governor were most appropriately associated with Mr. Watterson. Col. Cowan fittingly represented the highest American traditions of the past 50 years as a distinguished soldier and Union veteran, the national head of the latter organization; his appointment, contrasted with that of Col. Watterson, representing the Confederate veterans, linking the historical interests of the Blue Grass State and the Nation in a relationship as agreeable as it was significant. Judge Wilson entered upon the plans of the interstate board with enthusiasm kindled by his intense interest in American history, and Col. Nelson gave equal cooperation to the cause as a representative Kentuckian at a time when it most needed the support of substantial and influential men.

Commissioner Todd was destined to become one of the leading spirits of the interstate organization. Elected financial secretary in November, 1911, he was attached to the general headquarters at Cleveland during a period of three years. His watchful oversight of legislation in Kentucky was mainly responsible for the appropriation of \$25,000 by that State for the memorial and centennial celebration. He was Kentucky's representative on the executive committee of the interstate board, served as a member of the committee on legislation, promotion, and publicity, and other important committees, and as secretary to the committee on the Put in Bay celebration, extending from July 4 to September 11, 1913, supervised with signal success the manifold details of that period, including the major celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie. Commissioner Todd's useful service also covered a broad legislative field, for he was closely concerned with and most helpful in the plans of the interstate board in numerous States, relative to the appointment of commissioners and appropriations. Untiring in industry and sagacious in counsel, his daily attention to the affairs of the interstate board as one of its three officers responsible to the Federal and State commissioners for the progress of all measures in respect to the memorial and centennial celebration was a continual source of helpfulness and a safeguard of success.

At the legislative session of 1912 Kentucky appropriated \$25,000 for the memorial and centennial celebration, and at the important meeting of the interstate board in September of that year, when the first steps were taken to provide definitely for the erection of the great Doric column, the Kentucky commissioners dedicated all of this sum to that purpose. Thus Kentucky became, with Rhode Island, one of the two only States devoting their entire appropriations exclusively to the construction of the memorial.

Commissioner Todd, as secretary to the governor of Kentucky, was at all times watchful over the success of the appropriation bill in that State. Committee hearings were held, attended also by Commissioner Wilson, of Kentucky, and Secretary General Huntington representing the interstate board; and, notwithstanding on one occasion the visiting commissioners discovered when too late that their arguments had been delivered before the wrong committee, they seemed to carry due weight with the legislators of both Senate and House. The total appropriations of the State of Kentucky, for all purposes, were less than \$400,000 that year; and the fact that one-sixteenth of that sum was devoted to the memorial and centennial enterprises, when the geographical location of the State deprived it of all material relationship with them, was sufficient evidence of the unselfish patriotism of the Kentucky statesmen.

The bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Claude Thomas, of Bourbon County, and passed that body without a dissenting vote and without debate. In the house it was introduced by Representative Robert H. Scott, of Paducah, who delivered a masterly speech in advocating its passage. The vote in that body was 82 for the bill and 12 opposed.

One mountaineer member, who had announced his opposition to the bill, voted for it and was gratefully asked for an explanation of his former seeming hostility.

"Hell!" he said, "after Scott's speech you fellows might as well have had a million! I would have voted for it myself!"

The Kentucky commissioners organized by the election of Commissioner Watterson, president; Commissioner Nelson, vice president, and Commissioner Wilson, secretary. The services of a treasurer were never required, since the whole of the State appropriation was turned over to the treasurer general of the interstate board. His Kentucky colleagues honored Commissioner Cowan by electing him State vice president of the interstate board, and Commissioner Todd by his election to represent the State on the executive committee. This organization continued without change to the final fulfillment of the objects for which it was created.

LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, responding to the toast, "Ohio and the Perry's Victory Centennial," at the centenary banquet given by the interstate at Cedar Point September 10, 1913, at which the guests of honor included distinguished representatives of the United States Government and the Dominion of Canada and the governors of all the States participating in the erection of the memorial, said that, while the centennial and memorial projects had been intelligently and faithfully directed from their inception up to the time national legislation was seriously undertaken, they did not assume definite form and substance, nor promise the success since achieved, until the appearance in Washington, in December, 1910, of Henry Watterson. (See Appendix P.) Gov. Cox had been a Member of Congress at that time, a firm friend of the memorial enterprise, and knew whereof he spoke. If he had added that Mr. Watterson's influence, fortified by the patience, tact, and zeal of Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Representative in Congress from the seventh Ohio district and author of the memorial appropriation bill, and by the invaluable cooperation of Treasurer General Sisson, of the interstate board, had determined both the foundations and superstructure of success at the National Capital, he would have told the exact truth as to the three main factors in Federal legislation. Gov. Cox's reference to Mr. Watterson was the signal of an ovation in his honor, notwithstanding his absence, and it was obvious that the significance of the tribute was understood by all.

The records of the Ohio commission of June 23, 1909, set forth the first efforts to obtain Federal aid for the memorial and centennial enterprise, as follows:

On May 13-20 the president, secretary and director of publicity visited Washington with a view to bringing important objects in connection with the proposed celebration before the Ohio delegation in Congress. On the call of Gen. J. Warren Keifer a meeting of the Ohio Representatives was held, Tuesday, May 18. Gen. Keifer presided. The present status of the enterprise was explained to those in attendance, and at the conclusion of the hearing a motion was offered by Representative W. Aubrey Thomas, of the nineteenth district, instructing Representative Keifer to prepare and take charge of a bill, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, making a suitable appropriation for a Perry memorial building, said bill to be introduced at the forthcoming session of Congress in December, 1909. The motion was unanimously adopted. The amount of the appropriation to be asked for was not definitely determined upon, but the sentiment of those present seemed to favor a sum not less than \$100,000.

Early in December I was delegated by the Ohio commissioners to consult with Gen. Keifer at his home in Springfield in reference to the proposed bill, and we agreed upon a preamble setting forth the progress at that time achieved and enacting clauses providing for an appropriation of \$250,000, for "the erection of a permanent national memorial monument to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry," on Put in Bay Island, and "in aid of the Perry's Victory Centennial and Exposition, to be held during the year 1913." The bill also suggested that the monument should combine, "as far as practicable," the utilitarian objects proposed in John Eisenmann's design. The views of commissioners as to the amount of the Federal appropriation had been expanded, so as to contemplate the larger sum of \$250,000, by the first joint meeting of any interstate body interested in the memorial, held at Toledo December 3, 1909. On January 4, 1910, Gen. Keifer introduced the bill, as House bill No. 16363, and it was referred to the committee on industrial arts and expositions, Representative William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, chairman.

A committee hearing on the bill was accorded February 18, 1910, when arguments in its behalf were presented by Gen. Keifer, the president and secretary of the Ohio commission, Representatives William G. Sharp and Isaac R. Sherwood, of Ohio, and Arthur L. Bates, of Pennsylvania.

No further measures were adopted to promote this legislation until the next session of Congress, and meanwhile the organization of the interstate board, effected in September, 1910, afforded the advocates of the bill a substantial background for its support. On December 10, 1910, a second hearing was granted by the committee on industrial arts and expositions, notable for the representation of commissioners and others present in favor of the bill, their convincing arguments, the favorable attitude of the committee, and the amendments to the original bill thereupon agreed to.

The interstate board was represented by President General Worthington, First Vice President General Watterson, Secretary General Huntington, United States Commissioner Kelfer, author of the bill, and Commissioners Shreve, of Pennsylvania; Parker, of Michigan; Hayes, of Illinois; Sanborn, of Rhode Island; Todd, of Kentucky; Sanborn, of Wisconsin; Herrick, of New York; and Hayes, of Ohio. Gov. Judson Harmon, of Ohio, was also present by invitation, together with Representative T. T. Ansberry, of Ohio, who later proved an invaluable friend of the memorial enterprise, and various other Members of Congress not members of the committee. The members of the committee in attendance were Chairman Rodenberg and Representatives Langley, Steenerson, Woods, Poindexter, Heflin, Collier, Cullop, and Covington.

President General Worthington stated the object of the hearing in general terms and Secretary General Huntington in detail, the latter yielding to First Vice President Watterson, who delivered the principal argument in favor of the bill. It was a deeply attentive and personally favorable audience which turned to Mr. Watterson as he arose to speak, and his first sentences evoked the spontaneous applause of patriotic enthusiasm.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen," he began, "I was born here in Washington and early enough distinctly to recall when it was a positive merit to have 'fit agin the British,' and a positive reproach to have had a Tory ancestor. I remember very well when the soldiers and the heroes of the War of 1812, and now and then a soldier of the Revolution, appeared upon these streets. I grew up in an atmosphere made by the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. We could in fancy see the old Continentals 'in their ragged regimentals,' and through imaginary powder clouds hear imaginary drums and fifes. I knew countless persons who had fought in the battles of the Thames and Tippecanoe, some who had escaped from the massacre of the River Raisin, and a few who fought with Perry in the famous Battle on Lake Erie.

"I was one of the many thousands of southern men who loved the Union and lamented the war of sections, but who, when the debate was ended and war had come to pass, 'shinnied' on their own side of the line. Thus it was that in 1865, when all that I feared in 1861 had come to pass, it did not require two minutes or three words to reconstruct me. From that day to this I have had but one aspiration, which has been the political rehabilitation and moral emancipation of the South, and the restoration of the people and the sections to the old-time, beloved Union of the States.

"And so, when I was advised by the governor of Kentucky that he wanted to make me one of a commission to join in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Perry's victory, I was more than willing. I knew nothing about the practical, concrete purpose in view, but upon the sentiment, breeding back to the famous message, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours,' which had been ringing in my mind and heart since I can remember, and the stories that came from New Orleans of Old Hickory and the Tennessee riflemen who won for us that wonderful victory, I cheerfully undertook to become a part of the commission and went last September to Put in Bay to join the other gentlemen, similarly appointed, in consideration of the general project."

Mr. Watterson paid a brilliant tribute to the heroism and pictured the great consequences of the Battle of Lake Erie, and closed with a persuasive plea for a favorable report on the pending bill. All of the addresses before the committee were extemporaneous, but, fortunately for the records of the memorial history, a stenographic report of the proceedings preserved them for posterity.

Gen. Philip C. Hayes, president of the Illinois commission; Gov. Harmon; and Senator John P. Sanborn, president of the Rhode Island commission, continued the arguments of the hearing, which closed with an informal discussion of the details of the bill. On December 21 the committee reported the bill favorably, with amendments relating to the appointment of the Federal commission, stipulating that one should represent the Army and one the Navy of the United States, and providing that "no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be available for the said Perry's victory centennial celebration until the said

United States commissioners are satisfied that a sufficient sum has been appropriated by the States participating therein, including the amount hereby appropriated, for the completion of the said memorial."

Mr. Watterson remained in Washington until just prior to the Christmas holiday recess, and together we continued to do our utmost for the success of the bill. It was the third session of the Sixty-first Congress, destined to expire by constitutional limitation March 4, and there was no time to be lost if the cause were to be successful. It was, therefore, with much trepidation that I bade him farewell on his leaving the city, to embark for France, where he planned to spend the remainder of the winter. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Watterson had apparently enlisted the powers behind legislation in favor of the bill. President Taft regarded the subject in a friendly light when he presented it to him. Nothing could have succeeded the cordiality of his reception by Speaker Joseph G. Cannon and other representatives of the dominant party in both branches of Congress, though it was equaled by that accorded him from the minority led in the House by Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri. A veteran Member said to me that it seemed strange that the two men apparently able to exercise the greatest personal influence over Congress, and whose visits to Washington were always attended by the greatest exhibitions of nonpartisan attachment on the part of Members, never held office, and when I asked him to whom he referred, he replied, "Mark Twain and Henry Watterson."

Following the inactivity of the Christmas recess, I returned to Washington and was not long in sorely missing Mr. Watterson's magnetically helpful presence. En route I was fortunate to fall in with Congressman Sharp, of Ohio, in later years American ambassador to France, whom I knew as an old friend and whose interest in our legislation had been manifested on many occasions. He warned me that bad feeling had arisen in the House, growing out of the controversy over the Panama Canal Exposition between the advocates of New Orleans and San Francisco and that we might find it "hard sledding" among the disappointed friends of the former, for legislation proposing any kind of exposition or centennial celebration. Happily, just at this time Congressman Dupré, of New Orleans, was appointed by the Louisiana Historical Society a member of a committee to appear before the legislature of that State the following winter to solicit the cooperation of Louisiana in the memorial enterprise, and this fact aroused his interest in the whole project, which he communicated to Gen. Estopinal, also a Representative from New Orleans, and they were not long in removing any danger to our legislation which might have arisen from the friction over the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

At this juncture Treasurer General Sisson came from Harrisburg, where he was presiding as president pro tempore over the Pennsylvania Senate, and entered upon the essential service which he rendered in behalf of the bill from that time on, by means of occasional but most helpful visits to Washington. The bill was on the calendar of the House for consideration February 7, and our anticipations ran high. On that day the Speaker recognized Gen. Keifer, to advocate its passage, but our dismay was unbounded when Representative Macon, of Arkansas, raised the point of order of "no quorum," and against the pleadings of our friends on the floor to withdraw it the Speaker ruled that the point was well taken and the bill failed. It was reported to me that Representative Macon acted under instructions, and the outlook appeared gloomy indeed.

In this dilemma a meeting of the Ohio delegation was called for the following Saturday to see what was best to be done, and as the result a majority of the delegation went in a body to see Speaker Cannon and learn whether he would set a time to recognize Gen. Keifer. All concerned were entirely thoughtless of the fact that the November elections, resulting in the election of a Democratic House, had been characterized by some desertions of Speaker Cannon, who had been an issue in the campaign, by some of his Republican colleagues, among whom several hailed from Ohio. It was agreed that Representative Kennedy, of Youngstown, a warm supporter of the Speaker, should be our spokesman.

As we entered the private office of the reputed "Czar" of the House, "Uncle Joe" looked up from his desk in the center of the room.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am honored by this visit, but some of you fellows ought to come in here on your knees to me instead of standing up to ask favors!"

It was an excessively warm day for the period of the year, but the temperamental mercury fell to zero. Representative Kennedy delivered our message, but we received no assurance and left the room.

I cabled Mr. Watterson in France to appeal again to Speaker Cannon, and from all the participating States, and particularly Illinois, where Commissioner Perry did valiant service, the wires were kept hot with messages to Members of Congress, the Speaker foremost among them, to open the way for the bill in the House. There could be no consideration of it under suspension of the rules until the last six days of the session, and this would be too late for it to pass the Senate. Treasurer General Sisson came twice to Washington, to induce his fellow citizen, Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Rules, to bring in a special rule so as to obtain recognition of the bill, but in this we failed utterly. The reciprocity bill in the House, and the Lorimer case in the Senate, accompanied by desperate filibustering in both branches, complicated the situation. Both branches had now begun to hold night sessions, and if Gen. Kelfer slept by night or took sustenance by day the occasions were unknown to all others, for he was ever "on the job," as vigilant as a picket in war time.

In despair of the House I enlisted the interest of Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, as to the possibility of introducing the bill in the Senate. He was sympathetic, and upon his mention of Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, as a likely friend of the measure under all the circumstances, I appealed again to Senator Sisson to come to Washington. He came, and at his solicitation Senator Penrose himself agreed to introduce the bill, but was in doubt as to what committee it should be referred to.

"Would there be any justification," he asked, "for its reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs?" Senator Penrose happened to be a member of that committee.

Most assuredly. We proposed to celebrate and memorialize a naval victory; why not refer the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs? And so this program was agreed upon.

Senator Dick took me to Senator Perkins, of California, chairman of that committee, with the object of having him first sign a favorable report, and rather vaguely explained the object of our call as pertaining to the Perry centennial celebration. Again the Panama-Pacific Exposition loomed large, but this time auspiciously, for a Senator from California could hardly at that time look disapprovingly upon any kind of an exposition.

"But, Senator," protested Senator Perkins, much to our surprise, "we have already attended to that."

"Attended to what?" queried Senator Dick.

"Why," replied the chairman, "didn't we make a rear admiral of Capt. Peary for discovering the North Pole?"

Explanations were in order, and not long in the making. Senator Perkins inquired whether the draft of a favorable report on Senator Penrose's bill had been prepared. We were obliged to reply in the negative, but at the chairman's suggestion we then and there sat down and wrote one. Senator Perkins signed it. Senator Dick took it in charge and within 48 hours had attached to it the names of all the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, with one exception. The bill was favorably reported to the Senate February 23, but on account of the condition of business unanimous consent was required for its consideration.

A serious problem also seemed to be presented by the possible attitude of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, toward the bill, for it was well known that not much harmony existed between the Penrose and La Follette followers in the Senate, and a single objection would have killed the bill. Upon suggestion from Washington, Commissioner Sanborn, of Wisconsin, a personal friend of the Senator, urged him to support the bill, and when Senator Sisson and I called upon him in regard to the matter we were delighted at his assurance that he would not only vote for the appropriation but that he would be "responsible for his group."

The atmosphere was now somewhat cleared, but every moment was precious. Treasurer General Sisson returned to Harrisburg, while I awaited developments. On the night of Saturday, February 25, worn out from watching day and night sessions of both Houses, I retired after midnight and slept until late Sunday morning. About 10 o'clock the telephone in my room awakened me. I answered and recognized Senator Sisson's voice, talking from Harrisburg.

"Is there anything new?" he asked.

"No," I replied; "nothing since you left here."

"Oh, yes; there is," he said, insinuatingly.

"What is it?", I demanded.

"The bill passed the Senate last night," he replied, and brutally hung up the receiver. The joke was on me.

Indeed, the bill had passed in the early morning hours, and Senator Penrose had at once telegraphed the news to Treasurer General Sisson, whom I could imagine chuckling at his knowledge and my ignorance of what had happened.

The following Monday began the last five days in which we could get consideration in the House. The bill was now destined to reach the Speaker's table, but it was entirely optional with him as to whether it would come before the House. Gen. Keifer, patient as Job and watchful as a leopard, remained at his post day and night, lest the opportunity for recognition should be lost.

At this juncture I felt that fortune favored us when my friend, former Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio, appeared upon the scene. He knew nothing, or very little, of the memorial and centennial celebration projects, but when explained to him they appealed movingly to his enthusiastic nature. Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, who had been nominated for Speaker of the next House by the Democratic caucus and who had promised Mr. Watterson in my hearing to support the bill and speak in its behalf, if necessary, was on terms of personal intimacy, and allied politically, with Mr. Lentz, and I begged the latter to see him in our behalf, with the request that he should intercede personally with Speaker Cannon for recognition.

On Monday we went to Mr. Clark, and he agreed to see the Speaker. On Tuesday Mr. Lentz saw him again, and he said that he had not had the time. On Thursday morning, with only one more day, March 3, remaining in which to pass the bill in the House, we called him from the floor. He apologized for having necessarily overlooked the matter and promised to go at once to the Speaker's desk with a personal plea.

I went up into the gallery and Mr. Lentz went on the floor, which as an ex-Member he had the right to do, to receive the report of whatever might happen and communicate it to me. From my point of vantage I could see the Speaker of the next House ascend the rostrum to the Speaker of the present House and interrupt the proceedings long enough for an earnest, though brief, conversation. Subsequently the former told us what occurred.

"Mr. Speaker," Representative Clark said, "you have been Speaker of this House for a long time, but before long I am going to have your job, and some of these days you may be coming to me for a favor, as I now come to you."

Speaker Cannon appreciated the humor of the situation.

"What is it, Champ?" he asked.

"Give these Perry's victory fellows a chance," replied Mr. Clark.

"Champ," said "Uncle Joe," as he turned to the House, "tell 'em to be ready at 4 o'clock."

Mr. Clark gave the news to Mr. Lentz, who imparted it to me in the lobby. Gen. Keifer was quickly advised, and the telephones were put in operation to summon our friends. I returned to the gallery and could see them filing in and knew there would be no lack of a quorum this time.

At 4 o'clock, faithful to his promise—faithful, as I had always believed he would be, to his assurances to Henry Watterson—Speaker Cannon recognized Gen. Keifer.

"The gentleman from Ohio," he said,¹ "moves to suspend the rules, take from the Speaker's table Senate bill 10792, and pass the same." The bill was read. "Is a second demanded?"

Representative Stafford, of Wisconsin, demanded a second, but upon being interrogated said that it was not because he was opposed to the bill. "I wish to obtain an explanation, so as to determine whether I am opposed or not," he said.

Various Members urged that the gentleman had no right to control the time unless he intended to oppose the bill. Gen. Keifer offered to yield.

"Don't you know," cried Representative Mann, of Illinois, addressing Representative Stafford, "that this bill is so well greased that it has to pass?"

"I think that is true," said Gen. Keifer, quietly. Cries of "Vote! Vote!" came from all parts of the House.

"The explanation of the gentleman is adequate, Mr. Speaker," said Representative Stafford, amidst laughter.

¹ See Congressional Record, third session, Sixty-first Congress, pp. 4069-4070.

Representative Macon, of Arkansas, interposed to observe, that if Congress was asked to appropriate \$250,000, "some reason ought to be given for it."

Again the cries of "Vote! Vote!"

"The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio," said the Speaker, responding to the situation; "all those in favor"—the historic gavel of "Uncle Joe" began to describe its famous circles in the air—"all those in favor of the motion will say, 'Aye!'"

There was a thunderous call of "ayes." The gavel circled again as the Speaker called for the negative vote, and amidst its feeble echo came down with a bang on the desk. "And the bill is passed!"

Breathless, I ran down from the gallery to the main door of the House and seized Gen. Keifer's hand as he emerged into the lobby. He was wringing with perspiration and delighted beyond measure, for seldom, indeed, had there been a legislative vigil like his. Members and friends gathered around in jollification, and we besieged the neighboring telegraph office with messages to anxious commissioners.

The fight had been nobly won at the last moment, but not then nor ever after could we forget the debt which the cause owed to the loyal, earnest souls in both branches of Congress who had won it for us—men like Sherwood, Cox, Cole, Longworth, Sharp, Ansberry, Anderson, Ashbrook, Hollingsworth, Taylor, Howland, Thomas, and Kennedy, of Ohio; Olmsted, Bingham, and Burke of Pennsylvania; Sisson, of Mississippi; Clark, of Missouri; Hobson, of Alabama; Dupré and Estopinal, of Louisiana; Sheffield, of Rhode Island; Rodenberg, Lowden, and Madden, of Illinois; James, Stanley, Sherley, and Langley, of Kentucky; and, last but not least, "Uncle Joe" Cannon in the House; and in the Senate, Dick, of Ohio; Penrose, of Pennsylvania; La Follette, of Wisconsin; Perkins, of California; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; and those who, responding to the leadership of the two first named, made possible the Perry's victory memorial.

The bill became a law by the signature of President Taft the day after it passed the House, and on the following day, March 4, the Sixty-first Congress adjourned sine die.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie was celebrated by authority of National and State legislation, under the direction of the interstate board, during the summer of 1913, the exercises opening and closing at Put in Bay, where they were conducted from July 4 to September 11, inclusive. This was the official national and interstate celebration. The interstate board was concerned in the many memorable local celebrations, which occurred on the Great Lakes during the summer and terminated at Louisville, Ky., in October, only so far as to give them the moral and practical aid of its organization and to direct the cruise of the *Niagara*. The Put in Bay celebration," so named in the records of the interstate board as being the only one under its auspices, began with the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the memorial on the Fourth of July and closed with the observance of the actual centenary of the battle on September 10 and the transfer of the remains of the American and British officers killed in the conflict, which for a hundred years had reposed in graves marked by a modest monument on the shore of Put in Bay Harbor, to their last resting place in a crypt beneath the rotunda of the memorial, September 11.

Time wrought various changes in the personnel of the interstate board, and the committee on inscriptions within the memorial resolved, the action being subsequently approved by the whole board, that the Federal and State commissioners serving during the centennial celebration should be officially known as composing the national and interstate organization and so recognized in the historical tablets placed within the memorial, following the names of the Federal Government and the participating States.

During the period referred to this organization was as follows:

General officers.

President general, George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio; first vice president general, Henry Watterson, Louisville, Ky.; secretary general, Webster P. Huntington, Columbus, Ohio; treasurer general, A. E. Sisson, Erie, Pa.; auditor general, Col. Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; financial secretary, Mackenzie R. Todd, Frankfort, Ky.

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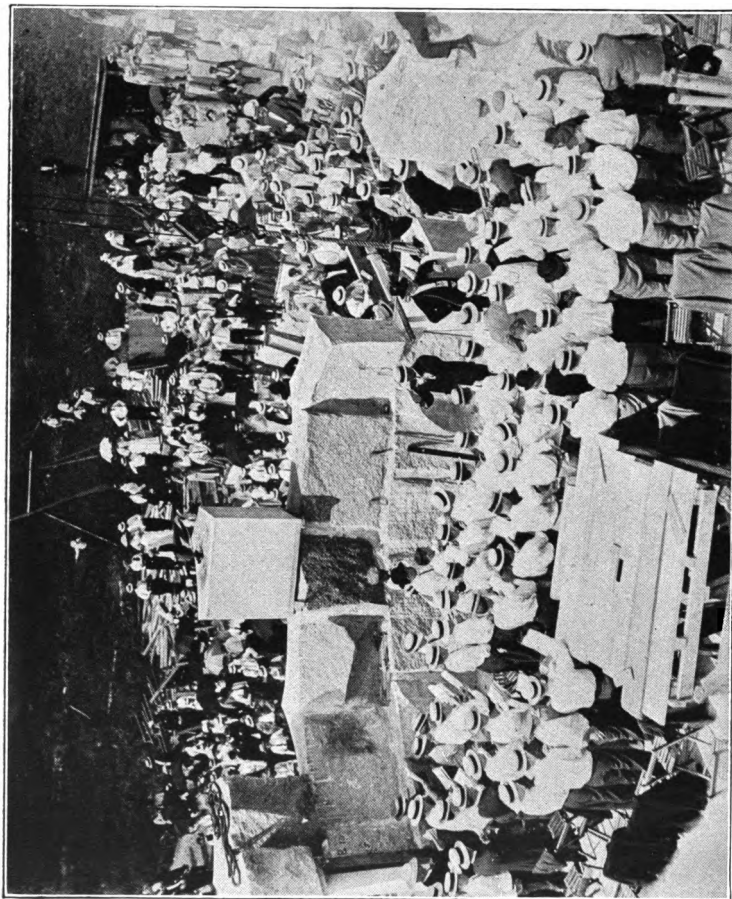
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MASONIC EXERCISES AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE MEMORIAL

July 4, 1913.

Commissioners.

For the United States Government: Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, retired, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, retired, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, Ohio.

Ohio: John H. Clarke, George H. Worthington, Cleveland; S. M. Johannsen, Put in Bay; Eli Winkler, Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati; Horace Holbrook, Warren; William C. Mooney, Woodsfield; Horace L. Chapman, Columbus; George W. Dun, Toledo. (Webster P. Huntington, secretary, Cleveland.)

Pennsylvania: A. E. Sisson, Milton W. Shreve, Erie; Edwin H. Varé, Philadelphia; T. C. Jones, McKeesport; George W. Neff, M. D., Masontown.

Michigan: George W. Parker, John C. Lodge, Detroit; Arthur P. Loomis, Lansing; Roy S. Barnhart, Grand Rapids; E. K. Warren, Three Oaks.

Illinois: William H. Thompson, James Pugh, Richard S. Folsom, Nelson W. Lampert, Adam Weckler, Chesley R. Perry, William Porter Adams, Willis J. Wells, Chicago; Gen. Philip C. Hayes, Joliet; W. H. McIntosh, Rockford; H. S. Bekemeyer, Springfield.

Wisconsin: Rear Admiral Frederick M. Symonds, United States Navy, retired, Galesville; John M. Whitehead, Janesville; A. W. Sanborn, Ashland; C. B. Perry, Wauwatosa; S. W. Randolph, Manitowoc; Louis Bohmrich, Milwaukee; Sol P. Huntington, Green Bay. (Joseph McBell, secretary, Milwaukee.)

New York: William J. Conners, George D. Emerson, William Simon, John F. Malone, Edward D. Jackson, Buffalo; Simon L. Adler, Rochester; Martin H. Glynn, Albany; Clinton B. Herrick, M. D., Troy; William F. Rafferty, Syracuse; William L. Ormrod, Churchville; Jacob Schifferdecker, Brooklyn.

Rhode Island: John P. Sanborn, Newport; Louis N. Arnold, Westerly; Sumner Mowry, Peace Dale; Henry E. Davis, Woonsocket; Col. Harry Cutler, Providence.

Kentucky: Col. Henry Watterson, Col. Andrew Cowan, Louisville; Samuel M. Wilson, Lexington; Col. R. W. Nelson, Newport; Mackenzie R. Todd, Frankfort.

Upon the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the memorial the Ohio commissioners bore the relationship of hosts to the commissioners of the interstate board and distinguished guests, and the ceremonies were in part intended to signalize the transfer of the title to the site of the memorial by the State of Ohio to the interstate board. Subsequently the interests of both in the memorial property were transferred to the United States Government by act of the Ohio General Assembly.

The ceremonies on the Fourth of July were favored by ideal weather conditions and began at 10 o'clock a. m., with the decoration, by the school children of Put in Bay, of the graves of the American and British officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie. Simple but most impressive religious services were conducted by the Rev. J. M. Forbes, of Put in Bay, and a military band played a requiem for the heroic dead.

At 1 o'clock p. m. occurred the laying of the corner stone of the memorial under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, in the presence of commissioners of the interstate board, the lieutenant governor of Ohio, representing the governor, judges of the supreme court, and members of the general assembly. There was an escort of several thousand uniformed Knights, a company of Ohio militia and officers and men from the naval militia ships anchored in the bay, forming a memorable procession from the "old graves" on the harbor to the memorial, which at the time showed little more elevation than its imposing foundations. The Masonic services were under the direction of Most Worshipful Grand Master Edwin S. Griffiths, of Cleveland, and were concluded with the sealing of the steel box containing historical data relating to the memorial and centennial celebration, which was deposited in the corner stone. The contents of this box were contributed under direction of the interstate board, by its officers and those of the several State commissions. They included copies of National and State acts relative to the memorial, official records and documents of the interstate board, the official program of the centennial celebration, a great volume of historical material appropriate to the occasion, and copies of newspapers of the period.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the oratorical program was carried out in the great hall of the Put in Bay Coliseum. President John H. Clarke, of the Ohio commission, formally presented the memorial reservation to President General George H. Worthington, who delivered an appropriate response in behalf of the interstate board. Col. Henry Watterson, first vice president general of the interstate

board and president of the Kentucky commission, delivered an eloquent address, and the orator of the day, Commissioner John M. Whitehead, of Wisconsin, closed the exercises with an exhaustive historical review of the Battle of Lake Erie and its consequences.

In the evening occurred a great display of fireworks, followed by a banquet tendered by the Ohio commissioners to the interstate board and officials and guests of the State of Ohio. The program of toasts and responses was as follows, with President Clarke acting as toastmaster: "The State of Ohio and the Perry Centennial," Lieut. Gov. Hugh M. Nichols; "Masonry and Patriotism," Edwin S. Griffiths, most worshipful grand master of Ohio Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons; "Federal Aid for the Perry Memorial," Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, M. C.; "Patriotism in the General Assembly," Representative Cyrus B. Winters, of Erie County; "Ideals of Government," Senator Daniel F. Mooney, thirty-second Ohio district; "Smiles and Appropriations," Webster P. Huntington, secretary general of the interstate board; "The Perry Centennial Exemplifies the Brotherhood of Man," Attorney General of Ohio Timothy S. Hogan; "The Inspiration of the Perry Memorial," J. H. Freedlander, architect of the memorial; "The Response of the Participating States to Ohio's Invitation," Senator A. E. Sisson, treasurer general of the interstate board and president of the Pennsylvania Commission; "Perry's Victory the Precursor of One Hundred Years of Peace," Gen. J. Warren Keifer, United States commissioner.

From the Fourth of July to the formal celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, Put in Bay was the scene of daily patriotic observances of the centennial period. Many patriotic societies, educational institutions, and military and industrial organizations held their annual meetings on the island, and half a million people visited the slowly rising memorial. The *Niagara* twice visited the ancient harbor during this period, remaining from two to five days in port, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm on both occasions.

The marine interest of the summer centered in the Perry's centennial regattas, under the auspices of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association, conducting its twentieth annual regatta. A program of four weeks was devoted to regattas of sail yachts, power boats, aviation, rowing, canoeing, swimming, and other water sports, and many of the events included national as well as inter-Lake participation. Upon this occasion the naval militia interests of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts were for the first time represented at an inland event of this character.

The centenary exercises commemorating the Battle of Lake Erie were held on September 9, 10, and 11, at which time ceremonies of a semidedicatory nature were celebrated at the unfinished memorial, and a public meeting in the Put in Bay Coliseum and a centenary banquet at Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point, under the auspices of the interstate board.

The afternoon meeting in the coliseum at Put in Bay, September 10, the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, was called to order by President General George H. Worthington, who introduced Hon. James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, as master of ceremonies. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by former President of the United States William H. Taft; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, for the Dominion of Canada; Hon. Emory A. Walling, of Erie, Pa.; Hon. R. B. Burchard, lieutenant governor of Rhode Island; and the Rev. A. J. Carey (colored), of Chicago.

In the evening of the same day the interstate board tendered a banquet to the distinguished guests at the Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point. Eight hundred and thirty guests sat at tables, including official, military, naval, and civic representatives of all the participating States. An introductory address of welcome was delivered by Commissioner Milton W. Shreve, of Pennsylvania, and the invocation by the Rev. Charles H. Herr, of St. Charles parish, Toledo.

At the conclusion of the banquet President Clarke, of the Ohio commission, took charge of the oratorical program as toastmaster, and the following notable responses were made by the guests of honor seated at the speakers' table: Hon. James M. Cox, governor of Ohio, "Ohio and the Perry Centennial"; Hon. John K. Tener, governor of Pennsylvania, "The Keystone of Patriotism"; Hon. James B. McCreary, governor of Kentucky, "Kentucky in the War of 1812"; Hon. Edward F. Dunne, governor of Illinois, "American Progress Made Possible by the Battle of Lake Erie"; Hon. Aram J. Pothler, governor of Rhode Island, "Commodore Perry, the Commander and the Man"; Hon. Woodbridge N. Ferris, governor of Michigan, "Lewis Cass, Michigan's Hero in the War of 1812"; Hon. Francis E. McGovern, governor of Wisconsin, "The Relations of

the English-Speaking People Since the War of 1812"; Hon. William Sulzer, governor of New York, "The War of 1812 the Precursor of a Century of Peace"; Hon. Samuel M. Ralston, governor of Indiana, "Arbitration or War"; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, "Our Society and Its Work"; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, Federal commissioner of the Perry's victory centennial, "Our Federal Government Forgets Not Its Heroes"; Dr. James A. Macdonald, of Toronto, "Canada and the United States"; Hon. William H. Taft, former President of the United States, "The Measure of a Nation's True Success."

At 12 o'clock noon the following day, September 11, occurred the disinterment at Put in Bay of the bodies of the American and British officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1812, and their reinterment beneath the rotunda of the memorial. The religious services were under the direction of the Right Rev. James DeWolf Perry, D. D., bishop of Rhode Island, and the Rev. Archdeacon H. J. Cody, D. D., LL. D., of Toronto, and their assistants, including the vested choir of the Grace Episcopal Church, of Sandusky, Ohio.

The military exercises were under the direction of Commissioner Harry Cutler, of Rhode Island, colonel commanding the First Light Infantry Regiment and band, of Providence, R. I., as chief marshal. Participating in these exercises were a provisional battalion of United States Infantry, Capt. H. A. Smith commanding; officers and men from the U. S. S. *Wolverine*, Capt. William L. Morrison commanding; the Third Coast Artillery Company of the Rhode Island National Guard; the Third Division of the Rhode Island Naval Battalion; officers and men from the U. S. S. *Essex*, *Dorothea*, *Don Juan*, *de Austria*, and *Hawk*, Capt. Anthony F. Nicklett commanding; the Newport Artillery Company, Rhode Island Militia; and the First Light Infantry Regiment and band, Rhode Island Militia.

A brilliant procession, composed of these units, and headed by Chief Marshal Cutler, the white-robed clerical representatives of the Episcopal Church, the guests of honor, and governors of States, escorted by members of the interstate board, formed near the memorial reservation and marched to the graves of the heroic dead on the border of the shaded park skirting the beautiful harbor of Put in Bay. The remains of the martyred American and British officers, which were buried at this spot 100 years previously, had been exhumed under the personal supervision of Commissioner Johannsen, of Ohio, by seamen from the crew of President General Worthington's yacht, *Priscilla*, under the command of Capt. Charles T. Webster. They were but the fragments of mortal remains, but fully identified, scientifically as well as historically. Sealed in an air-tight box, they were placed by reverent hands in a magnificent catafalque, made for the occasion and borne by representatives of the naval militia, as the procession drew near and paused at the dismantled monument of cannon balls which had long marked their resting place, and which, erected as a modest tribute of patriotism by the people of Put in Bay, had hitherto been their only memorial.

As the remains were lifted in place Secretary General Huntington and Financial Secretary Todd, of the interstate board, stepped forward from the waiting procession, the former with a large silk American flag and the latter with a British flag of the same material and dimensions; and the emblems of the two nations were draped over the black hangings of the catafalque. Minute guns pealed forth from the ships in the harbor, the First Light Infantry Regiment band of Rhode Island sounded the opening strains of a funeral march, the catafalque bearers lifted their precious burden, and amidst a reverent silence, not broken by thousands of spectators, the procession circled the now untenanted graves and directed its course along the bay shore toward the memorial.

Temporary stairways had been improvised at the memorial, to obtain ingress to the bare and unroofed rotunda for the comparatively few clerical and official personages who conducted the ceremonies. In the space which was to be the entrance toward the lake shore the Bishop of Rhode Island, the Rev. Venerable Archdeacon Cody, and their assistants, surrounded by the vested choir, awaited the coming of the catafalque. Members of the interstate board and distinguished guests took up positions within the rotunda, the musicians and various organizations composing the procession surrounded the great column with bared heads, and innumerable spectators viewed the scene from every point of vantage. The catafalque was borne slowly up the stairway, and upon reaching the crypt in the floor of the rotunda the box containing the remains was withdrawn from it and lowered into the open space. Solemn

funeral rites were celebrated, and a solitary bugler blew "taps" as the last resting place of all that was mortal of the brave men who had contended for an empire in the Battle of Lake Erie was sealed forever.

Thus the more than two months' celebration of the centenary of the battle and of the ensuing century of peace between English-speaking people was concluded.

The countless details of the major celebration of the past two days had been carried out in perfect working order. There were more than a thousand official guests of the interstate board on this occasion, hundreds of them coming to Put in Bay from remote points—north, south, east, and west—and returning in accordance with original plans to their several places of departure. Aside from the admirable conduct of the military phases of the celebration by Chief Marshal Harry Cutler, commanding the First Light Infantry Regiment and Band of Rhode Island, months of preparation in detail had been required for the remarkable success of the event, which was due in large measure to the oversight of Financial Secretary Todd, of the interstate board, and the resourceful work of Director of Publicity Charles S. Magruder, of the Ohio commission.

The organization of the interstate board, at all times supervised by President General Worthington, and with the execution of its plans aided by Commissioner Johannsen, of Ohio, on the ground, had, throughout the summer of 1913, proved equal to its manifold tasks, with the result that history was made, as well as celebrated, in the official performance of the duty which the laws of the Nation and of eight sovereign States had imposed upon their commissioners.

THE RESTORATION AND CRUISE OF THE NIAGARA.

In a pamphlet entitled "The Perry's Victory Centennial Souvenir," published by the Journal of American History in 1913, and widely circulated in connection with the cruise of the *Niagara* around the Great Lakes in the summer of that year, reference is made to the Pennsylvania appropriation bill of 1911^{*} as "containing the first allusion, in official documents of the Perry celebration, to Perry's unraised flagship entombed in the harbor at Erie."

And the author of the pamphlet continues: "Who first definitely broached the splendid project of raising the *Niagara*—whether Gen. Sisson, of the commission, or Capt. William L. Morrison, of the Pennsylvania naval force aboard the *Wolverine*—it may be difficult positively to determine; but to both of these gentlemen it early presented itself as a practical possibility, since which time they have enthusiastically worked together early and late, with a success now known to the entire Nation."

It can be no reflection upon the very efficient services of Capt. Morrison in the restoration of the *Niagara*—and the facts should be known in justice to the truth of history—to record that the raising of the old flagship was the original thought of Senator Sisson, long prior to his appointment as a commissioner of Pennsylvania, and that the reference to the subject in the Pennsylvania bill was not "the first allusion to it in official documents." There is no doubt that the idea of raising the *Niagara* occurred to Senator Sisson instantly on his being advised of the objects of the Ohio commissioners in visiting Harrisburg in April, 1909, and as the result of the impressions which he at that time communicated the subject was referred to in a report to the governor of Ohio which the commissioners of that State authorized their secretary to draft at a meeting held November 12, 1909, more than two years prior to the introduction of the Pennsylvania bill. Conclusively upon this subject this report, which before being filed was read and approved at the first joint meeting of State commissioners held at Toledo December 3, 1909, which was attended by Commissioners Sisson, Shreve, Jones, and Neff, representing Pennsylvania, said: "Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania have proposed to raise and restore the wreck of the flagship *Niagara*, of Commodore Perry's fleet, which has lain for nearly a century at the bottom of the harbor of Erie." The embodiment of this language in the Ohio report was undoubtedly due to the conferences at Harrisburg between Senator Sisson and its author seven months before the report was written, when the first legislation of the Keystone State looking to the appointment of commissioners was under consideration. As a matter of fact the enthusiasm created at the Toledo meeting before which this report was read and which resulted in greatly expanding

^{*} See page 33 in this volume.

the views of the commissioners present both in reference to the centennial celebration and the memorial, was largely due to the fascination which lingered about the proposal to raise and restore the *Niagara*.

In the summer of 1912 the Pennsylvania commissioners authorized Capt. Morrison, at that time commanding the historic Pennsylvania naval militia ship *Wolverine*, formerly the *Michigan*, to employ a diver to make a careful examination of the condition of the *Niagara*, and this was promptly done.

"At the request of the Pennsylvania Perry's Victory Centennial Commission," reads Capt. Morrison's report, made at the time, "the T. A. Gillespie Co. diver was engaged to make an examination of the *Niagara*, sunk in Misery Bay, part of Erie Harbor, Pa. The wreck is located in about 20 feet of water, buried on an average in 6 feet of sand and mud. The starboard side was intact to a height of some 6 feet. The port side was more completely buried in the sand and seemed to be in fair condition. The stem and sternpost were intact. I respectfully submit and consider it practical to rebuild this ship, and from the examination am satisfied that two-thirds of the original structure is still intact."

The contract for raising and beaching the *Niagara* was let November 10, 1912, "but owing to the severity of the weather and snowstorms," in the words of Capt. Morrison, "the work could not be satisfactorily accomplished as in more suitable weather." During the fall and winter the work went on slowly, most of the time through holes cut in the ice covering Misery Bay. Working through 20 feet of water, a sand sucker was used to uncover the hull, which lay buried in 6 feet of sand. With the removal of this sand preparations were made for the work of raising by passing four chains under the hull.

As described by Ensign Kessler, of the *Wolverine*, to accomplish this "two pieces of 2-inch pipe were joined at an angle and attached to the bottom, giving a hydraulic pressure of approximately 200 pounds per square inch. This pipe then formed a very powerful jet, which was placed in position at one side of the wreck and gradually forced under the hull by means of the hydraulic pressure behind it. The mud and sand were blown away, inch by inch, and the pipe jet forced farther and farther under the wreck until ropes attached to the ends of this pipe jet could be fished up on the opposite side of the hull, and a heavy chain, attached to these ropes, drawn underneath the vessel."

Four chains, one forward, one aft, and two amidships, were thus placed around the sunken hull and made fast to strong beams, supported on pontoons, one on either side of the wreck. The actual raising was then begun, the hull of the historic battle brig being "raised a link at a time," as expressed in one of Capt. Morrison's reports, "by means of a 20-foot lever."

The *Niagara* was brought to the surface on a blustering day, March 6, 1913, without any damage or breaking of her hull. Gradually the old brig, still chained to the beams supported by the two pontoons, was shifted toward the shore of Misery Bay. On account of ice and the severe weather, the actual beaching was delayed until April 1, 1913.

Meanwhile, in the latter part of March of the same year, a meeting of the subcommittee of the executive committee of the interstate board was held at Washington, fortunately resulting in deeply interesting Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, Federal commissioner, in the practical work on the *Niagara's* restoration. That interest subsequently insured the event in accordance with the requirements of historical accuracy.

Regarding his invaluable cooperation with the plans and processes, Rear Admiral Davis wrote to the author of the present history in April, 1917:

"My connection with the restoration of the ship was as an authority, for consultation and advice. I became interested in the work through a conversation with Treasurer General Sisson at our meeting in Washington, in March, 1913. I found that there would be serious mistakes made unless expert advice was taken, for no one connected with the work knew anything about that type of ship. Consequently I cooperated with Capt. Morrison, who had charge, furnishing drawings of many details, of the hull and rigging, notably of the battery, and inspected and corrected the working drawings. All of this was done through correspondence with Treasurer General Sisson and Capt. Morrison. I never saw the ship until we met her at Sandusky, in September, 1913.

"When the remains of the *Niagara* were raised from the bottom of the lake, there was enough of her left to determine her lines, and fortunately there were two contiguous gun ports which showed the spacing and number of the ports; and the steps of both masts were still visible in the keelson. The shelf for the deck beams was also traceable. The sail plan was got from the Bureau of Construction, from a plan of a vessel of corresponding class.

"Capt. Morrison took the keenest interest in the work, the result of which was very satisfactory. There were some mistakes made and some omissions. I have consulted with Treasurer General Sisson since, and went over the ship with him at Erie in 1914; and I have hopes that, if money can be procured for her repair and preservation, these mistakes may be corrected and the ship be made more complete and realistic."

Admiral Davis wrote from the technical standpoint of a naval expert. To the untrained eye of the average layman the *Niagara* was as "realistic" when she entered the various ports on her centennial voyage in 1913 as she was to Capt. Barclay and the sailors of the British fleet when she turned her broadsides upon them in the Battle of Lake Erie.

The state in which the *Niagara* reached the surface, on March 6, is best described in a report made by Capt. Morrison:

"The condition of the hull is as follows: The starboard side was gone to the point of the turn of the bilge. The port side was intact amidships to the height of the rail for a distance of 60 feet, showing six gun ports. This section had to be removed before the ship was hauled out, as there were no decks left to support same. The keel, stem, sternposts, and natural knee floor timbers were in an excellent state of preservation, and will be used in the rebuilding of the brig. The bulkworks were of white pine, with red cedar and black walnut stanchions; the gun ports, 10 feet center, were 36 inches square. Bolts, that held the gun britchens, extended through the bulwarks and are fastened with slot and key. The action of the acid in the oak, in contact with the iron spikes, had in some cases eaten a hole 2 inches in diameter around the spikes. In other cases it had apparently preserved the wood and made each spike appear like a knot. The planking was worn away, presumably by the action of the sand, on an average of 1 inch. The oakum in the seams is still intact, and the seams were further calked with tea lead."

The contract for the rebuilding of the *Niagara* was signed on Saturday evening, April 5, and on Monday following, April 7, the work began. The hull was set squarely into position, blocked up from the shore, with a proper bed, and ways constructed. The lines of the vessel, with all her principal dimensions, etc., had been taken and transferred to a temporary mold loft.

These lines and other data were transferred by Capt. Morrison and Ensign Kessler, of the *Wolverine*. They showed how advanced was the art of ship-building a hundred years ago, as practiced by Henry Eckford and Noah Brown. On April 7 the planking on the sides of the *Niagara* was intact.

The *Niagara* was, indeed, staunchly built, and it is astonishing how little of her structural parts were required to be restored. The rib between every frame was (is, it should be said, for these ribs are still in her) a "natural knee." Trees forking at a proper angle were selected and cut down so as to afford this natural bend, giving the old brig wonderful strength and ability to bear shocks and strains. Her keel is of black oak timber, 14 by 18 inches, remarkably preserved. It was used in its entirety in her rebuilding, as was most of the keelson, which is of timber 10 by 12 inches. The frames are 12 inches under at the keel, with a center distance of 21½ inches. The planking was of 3-inch oak.

Her hull was held together by wooden pins, "tree nails," and hand-hammered wrought-iron spikes—material as substantial as the solid timbers they fastened. While some oakum was used, the brig was largely calked with lead, a novel feature explained by the statement of Noah Brown that oakum was hard to get. The lead made her absolutely secure and water-tight.

The steeler in the dead wood aft, instead of being of planks, was carved out of a single piece of wood. From stem to sternpost the *Niagara* is 118 feet long, has a 30-foot beam, and a draft of about 9 feet.

She was rebuilt and ready to launch in two months' time, April 7 to June 7, 1913; and as rebuilt contains an unexpectedly large amount of her original timbers—keel, keelson, ribs or frame in all the lower part of the hull, sternpost, bow stem, and large part of her planking. By their long immersion in the water her timbers were simply embalmed and preserved. Her lines and dimensions were perfectly obtained from her as she came up, and great spikes still standing in her keelson marked the exact position of her two masts. The arrangement of her gun ports was also abundantly evident on her port side. As rebuilt she is still, in every essential, the old war brig of 1813.

The *Niagara* was armed with eighteen 32-pound carronades, with two long 12-pound guns as "chasers," well forward in the bow. As rebuilt she has been given the same armament, her present guns being designed and cast as duplicates of the originals—of cast iron, with elevation adjustments effected by the

wedge method. The gun barrel has a cast loop on its larger side which holds the barrel in the form of a trunnion by means of a long bolt. The entire gun and gun carriage swing on a provided bolt, and the entire machine swings in horizontal range about this bolt, being supported in the rear of the carriage by 4-inch rollers.

The launching of the raised *Niagara* occurred on the morning of June 7, 1913, in the presence of a distinguished and deeply interested but not numerous company. The launching party first inspected the ship. The props were then removed, the lines holding her were cut, and she started down the ways. Half way down she refused to go farther, and it was evening before, with the assistance of tugs, she was brought into the water; but once there she rode the waves as proudly as of yore.

Meanwhile the launching exercises were conducted on the shore of Misery Bay, preceded by a program of patriotic vocal and band music. President Sisson, of the Pennsylvania commission, who was also treasurer general of the interstate board, delivered the opening address. Miss Sarah Reed, regent of the Presque Isle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke for that organization, presenting a portrait of Commodore Perry for the cabin of the *Niagara*. Lieut. Gov. Roswell B. Burchard, of Rhode Island, appropriately voiced the sentiment of Rhode Island, Perry's native State, respecting the occasion; and the oratorical program closed with a valuable historical address by Commissioner Milton W. Shreve, of Pennsylvania, Representative in Congress from the Erie district.

The cost of raising and equipping the *Niagara* was assumed exclusively by the Pennsylvania commissioners, from their general State appropriation. It approximated \$35,000, and the old flagship continues as the property of the State of Pennsylvania, with permanent quarters at Erie.

The itinerary of the *Niagara* in her prolonged cruise around the Great Lakes, visiting their principal ports, during the centennial celebration of 1913, during which she was the center of attraction at all local celebrations, was arranged by the interstate board, and the voyage was under the direction of its general officers. The old ship made her debut in the series of celebrations at the initial one held at Erie, beginning July 6, and subsequently pursued the following official itinerary: Fairport, Ohio, July 14-15; Lorain, Ohio, July 15-20; Put in Bay, Ohio, July 20-26; Monroe, Mich., July 26-27; Toledo, Ohio, July 27-30; Milwaukee, Wis., August 4-8; Green Bay, Wis., August 10-13; Chicago, Ill., August 16-21; Put in Bay, Ohio, August 26-28; Buffalo, N. Y., September 2-6; Sandusky, Ohio, September 8-9; Put in Bay, September 10-11; Detroit, Mich., September 12-13; Cleveland, Ohio, September 14-17.

The good ship was therefore continuously in service on her mission of patriotism during a period of 2 months and 11 days. Due to the skillful management of her crew and of the officers and men of her Naval Militia convoys, her schedule was strictly carried out, with but a single exception, when severe storms delayed one of her arrivals at Put in Bay.

Throughout her voyage the *Niagara* was under escort of two or more of the Naval Militia warships of the Great Lakes, revenue cutters and other craft, at times making an imposing fleet. It was deemed unwise for the flagship to make the cruise under her own sail and by arrangement with the Pennsylvania commissioners she was placed in tow of the *Wolverine*, commanded by Capt. Morrison. Her other permanent convoy for the whole voyage was the Ohio Naval Militia ship *Essex*, under command of Capt. Anthony F. Nicklett, who rendered most efficient service to the *Wolverine's* task of navigation and in strict observation of the itinerary. In addition to these vessels, acting as escort of the *Niagara*, there were, at various times and places, as units of the fleet, the Ohio Naval Militia ship *Dorothea*, the Michigan gunboats *Yantic* and *Don Juan de Austria*, the United States gunboat *Hawk*, provided by the New York commissioners, the United States revenue cutters *Tuscarora* and *Morrell*, detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Naval Militia ships of Illinois and Wisconsin, and numerous fine private yachts, prominent among them being the *Priscilla*, owned and sailed by Commodore George H. Worthington, president general of the interstate board.

No more fitting and at the same time brief tribute to the Nation-wide interest which was excited by the raising, restoration, and cruise of the *Niagara*—an interest extending over a period of two years—could be cited here than that of the historian of the New York commission, Secretary George D. Emerson, contained in his voluminous report of the Buffalo celebration, in which he said:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that we are able to report that this project, unique in the history of the navies of the world, was successfully carried out,

and that millions of people along the Great Lakes and adjacent thereto were enabled to look upon and visit a war vessel which had taken part in a great naval battle a hundred years before, and which again traversed the waters sailed over at the time. It is impossible to describe in words the enthusiasm which the appearance of this time-honored craft aroused in the multitudes who were permitted to share in the wonderful spectacle, unequaled in any generation, and which possibly may never be duplicated."

It was impossible even to consider the many demands for the presence of the *Niagara* which public interest created, in cities on the Lakes and far remote. As an evidence of their widespread emphasis, it may be related that an invitation for the old flagship, with a proposition to pay all expenses of her transportation, whether by water or overland on flat cars, came to the interstate board from New Orleans.

The city officials of Cleveland were at first indifferent to the series of local celebrations planned in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, but, as the *Niagara* made her rounds of the Lake ports, acclaimed by millions, the most insistent demands came from them looking to her presence at a late-planned but highly successful Cleveland celebration, and it was accorded.

From the harbor of Cleveland the crowned and garlanded victor of the Battle of Lake Erie set forth for her permanent home at Erie, Pa., September 17, 1913, and in port whose virgin forest gave her to American history a century before, found rest from her long voyage.

In concluding this narration of her raising, restoration, and cruise, it is most appropriate to cite certain observations of Rear Admiral Davis, Federal commissioner of the interstate board, relative to the ship and the battle whose tide she turned under the inspiration of the dauntless Perry, contained in his letter already quoted in reference to the technique of her rebuilding.

"The *Niagara* and the vessels which composed Perry's little squadron," wrote Admiral Davis, "fought and won one of the most important battles of naval history, but they were insignificant in themselves and must not be taken as types of the heavy fighting ships of that day. They were sufficient for the purpose for which they were built, but the *Niagara* and her sisters of Lake Erie bore about the same relation to the first-rate ships of their period that a fourth-class cruiser, or gunboat, would bear to a first-line battleship in a modern navy. This fact should not be lost sight of, and the public should not be led to believe that the *Niagara* represents the full power of naval ships of her period. This in nowise detracts from the splendor of the victory nor from the far-reaching importance of its results."

A RETROSPECT OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

The historic naval engagements of the world are to be judged perhaps from three standpoints, related to one another more or less through a common identity, but widely different in their immediate aspects. The armaments and number of men involved are one consideration; the quality of personal bravery and single leadership are another, and their near and remote consequences are a third. Viewed from the standpoint of armament and the number of men engaged, the Battle of Lake Erie never could be regarded as important. Considered as to its revelations of personal bravery and the masterly leadership of one man, Oliver Hazard Perry (see Appendix R), it stands unsurpassed in history and contemplated after the lapse of a century, in the light of its stupendous consequences, it takes perhaps first rank in the annals of naval warfare as an epoch-making event.

The universal tribute of popular romantic interest has been paid for a hundred years to this exploit, while historians have devoted to it a degree of attention in respect to both details and viewpoint conspicuous for the inconsistency of their several narratives, though all have united in acknowledgment of the superior human courage and evidence of personal leadership which it presented to the people of the generation which witnessed it and to posterity.

The most graphic story of the Battle of Lake Erie is undoubtedly that of the eminent historian, George Bancroft; but it is interwoven with numerous impressions of the times and deductions of the author respecting matters not of first import, to such an extent that it can not always be accepted as authentic, regarding minor details, while obviously it is not confined to essential facts. Nevertheless, in so far as it is confirmed by other historians and the testimony of participants in the battle, notably that of Dr. Usher Parsons, fleet

surgeon under Commodore Perry, as given in his address delivered at the dedication of the Perry Monument in Cleveland, Ohio, September 10, 1860, Bancroft's narrative is at once the most trustworthy and interesting of all devoted to this vital chapter of American history, and it is to him we are indebted for the dramatic account here largely reproduced of the events leading to "Perry's victory," including the remarkable achievement of building and equipping his fleet and the incidents of the conflict in respect to both combatants.

In the last weeks of 1812, Oliver Hazard Perry, a lieutenant in the United States Navy, then 27 years of age, despairing of a seagoing vessel, sent to the Secretary of the Navy "a tender of his services for the Lakes." Tired of inactivity, he was quickened by the fame which men even younger than himself had just gained on the ocean. At that time he held the command of a flotilla of gunboats in the harbor of Newport; "possessing an ardent desire to meet the enemies of his country," and hoping one day to lead to battle the able and brave men who were at that time under his orders, he took "unwearied pains to prepare them for such an event," training them to the use of small arms, the exercise of the great guns, and every warlike service on shipboard.

The authority of Commodore Chauncey, who took charge in person of the operations on Lake Ontario, extended to all the upper lakes. He received Perry's application with delight and accepted it with alacrity. "You," thus the veteran wrote to the impatient young man, "are the very person that I want for a service in which you may gain a reputation for yourself and honor for your country."

His sweet disposition, cheerfulness, and modest courage, his intuitive good judgment, and quickness of will had endeared him to his subordinates; and 149 of them, officers, men, and boys, for the most part like himself natives of Rhode Island, volunteered to go with him in the dead of winter on the unknown service.

Receiving his orders on the 17th of February, 1813, on that very day he sent forward one-third of the volunteers under Sailing Master Almy, as many more on the 19th under Sailing Master Champlin, the rest on the 21st under Sailing Master Taylor, and on the 22d delivering over his command in Newport, he began the journey across the country, took with him from his father's house his brother Alexander, a boy of 12, met Chauncey at Albany, and pursuing his way in part through the wilderness, he arrived on the 3d of March at Sacketts Harbor. The command on Lake Ontario was important, and to its chief officers was paramount. In consequence of a prevailing rumor of an intended attack by the British on that station to destroy the squadron and the vessels on the stocks, Chauncey detained Perry and all his old companions for a fortnight, and one-third of these companions he never let go from his own ships on Lake Ontario.

Not till the 16th of March was Perry permitted to leave Sacketts Harbor. On the 24th he reached Buffalo. The next day was given to an inspection of the navy yard at Black Rock. On the 26th Perry set out in a sleigh over the frozen lake and on the following afternoon reached the harbor of Erie. There he found that the keels of two brigs had been laid and three gunboats nearly finished by New York mechanics, under the direction of Noah Brown, as master shipwright; but no precautions for defense had been taken; not a musket was employed to guard against a sudden attack of the enemy, nor had the ice been used for the transportation of cannon from Buffalo. The supervising power of the young commander was at once exerted. Before night he organized a guard out of the villagers of Erie, ordered Sailing Master Dobbins (see Appendix S) to repair to Buffalo to bring up 40 seamen, muskets, powder, and, if possible, cannon; and wrote to the Navy agent at Pittsburgh to hasten the movement of a party of shipwrights, on their way from Philadelphia.

The country expected Perry to change the whole course of the war in the West, by obtaining command of the water, which the British as yet possessed without dispute. The want of that supremacy had lost Hull and Winchester and their forces, had left to the British Detroit and Michillimacinae and the Northwest, and still impeded all the purposes of Gen. William Henry Harrison, commanding the American land forces. (See Appendix T.) The route from Dayton, in Ohio, to the Lake was so difficult that the line of road through the forest and prairies could be traced by the wrecks of wagons, clinging with tenacity to the rich, miry soil; while the difficulties of transportation by land along the Lake shore were insurmountable. Yet, to create a superior naval force on Lake Erie, it was necessary to bring sails, cordage, cannon, powder,

military stores, from a distance of 500 miles through a region of which a considerable part was uninhabited.

Under the cheering influence of Perry, the work proceeded with harmonious diligence. He was the central point of confidence, for he turned everything to account. The white and black oak and the chestnut of the neighboring woods, often cut down on the day on which they were used, furnished the frames of the vessels; the outside planks were of oak alone, the decks of pine. To eke out the iron, every scrap was gathered from the village smithies and welded together. Of blacksmiths, but two came from Philadelphia; others were taken from the militia, who were called out as a guard. Taylor having, on the 30th of March, arrived from Sacketts Harbor with 20 officers and men. Perry left him for a few days in command, and by a hurried visit to Pittsburgh quickened the movements on which he depended for more artificers, canvas, muskets, small guns, shot, and balls.

On the 3d of May the gunboats were launched, and at sunset of the 23d the brigs, each of 141 feet in length, of 500 tons burden, pierced for 20 guns, were got ready for launching. Just at that moment Perry received information that Fort George, the British post at the outlet of the Niagara, was to be attacked by the American Army, in concert with the fleet on Lake Ontario. As soon as night closed in he threw himself into a four-oared open boat; through darkness and against squalls and head winds reached Buffalo the next day, and on the evening of the 25th joined Chauncey as a volunteer.

"No person on earth could at this time be more welcome," said Chauncey to the young hero, whose coming was unexpected. Perry was taken to counsel on the best mode of landing the troops and rendered essential aid in their debarkation, winning general applause for his judgment, gallantry, and alacrity. The official report declares that "he was present at every point where he could be useful, under showers of musketry."

He escaped unhurt and turned the capture of Fort George to account for his duty on Lake Erie. The British being driven from both banks of the Niagara, Perry could remove from Black Rock the public vessels which had hitherto been confined there by Canadian batteries. Of these the largest was the *Caledonia*, which Lieut. Elliott had captured from the British in the previous year. The others were three small schooners and a sloop, trading vessels purchased for the Government and fitted out as gunboats by Henry Eckford, of New York. They were laden with all the naval stores at Black Rock, and by the aid of oxen and seamen a detachment of 200 soldiers was tracked against the vehement current.

It took a fortnight of almost incredible fatigue to bring them up to Buffalo, where danger began. The little flotilla had altogether but eight guns. Finnis, a skillful and experienced officer, who still commanded the British squadron, was on the watch, with a force five or six times as great. But Perry, by vigilance and promptness, escaped, and in the evening of the 18th of June, just as the British squadron hove in sight, he brought his group of gunboats into the harbor of Erie.

The incessant exertion of all his faculties, night watching, and unending care wore upon Perry's frame; but there could be no pause in his efforts, for there was no end to his difficulties. His example sustained the spirit of the workmen. One-fifth of them were sick, but the work was kept up all day and all night by the rest, who toiled on without a murmur, and not one deserted. The brig over which Perry was to raise his flag was by the Secretary of the Navy named *Lawrence*, in honor of the gallant officer who could die in his country's service but could not brook defeat; the other, equal to it in size and strength, was called the *Niagara*. By the 10th of July all the vessels were equipped and could have gone out in a day after the reception of their crews; but there were barely men enough for one of the brigs. All recruits were furnished not directly from Philadelphia, as a thoughtful Secretary would have ordered, but with much loss of time, roundabout, by way of Sacketts Harbor and through Chauncey, who was under a perpetual temptation to detain the best on Lake Ontario.

On the 20th of July the British, now commanded by the veteran Barclay (see Appendix U), rode in triumph off the bar of Erie. Perry bent his eyes longingly on the east; he watched the coming of every mail, of every traveler, as the harbinger of the glad tidings that men were on the way. "Give me men," he wrote to Chauncey, "and I will acquire honor and glory both for you and myself or perish in the attempt. Think of my situation—the enemy within striking distance, my vessels ready, and I obliged to bite my fingers with vexation

for want of men. I know you will send them as soon as possible, yet a day appears an age."

On the 23d Champlin arrived with a reinforcement of 70 persons, but they were "a motley set of Negroes, soldiers, and boys." Chauncey repelled all complaints. "I have yet to learn," said he, "that the color of the skin can affect a man's qualifications or usefulness. I have nearly 50 blacks on board of this ship, and many of them are among my best men." Meantime Perry declared himself "pleased to see anything in the shape of a man." But his numbers were still incomplete. "My vessels," he again wrote, "are all ready, our sails are bent, Barclay has been bearding me for several days. I long to have at him; he shows no disposition to avoid the contest."

Perry had not in his character one grain of envy. Impatient as a spirited race horse to win the palm in the contest for glory, no one paid a heartier or more genial tribute to the merit of every other officer, even where, like Morris, a junior officer received promotion over his head. He now invited Chauncey himself to come up with sufficient men, beat the British on Lake Erie, and return to crush them on Lake Ontario. In his zeal for his country and the service, he subdued his own insatiable thirst for honor. Meantime he suffered most keenly from his compulsory inactivity, for letters from the Secretary of the Navy required his active cooperation with the Army, and when he explained to Harrison the cause of delay, the Secretary chid him for letting his weakness be known.

The harbor of Erie is a beautiful expanse of water, to-day offering shelter to navies of merchantmen, but at that time isolated by a bar precluding the entrance or egress of vessels of considerable draft. It remained to life the armed brigs over the shallow, and it was to be done as it were in the presence of an enemy. Success required secrecy and dispatch.

On the 1st of August the British squadron disappeared. On the instant Perry seized the opportunity to affect the dangerous achievement. Camels had been provided to lift the brigs; the lake was lower than usual, but the weather was still. The guns of the *Lawrence*, all loaded and shotted, were whipped out and landed on the beach, and on the morning of the 2d the camels were applied.

On the first experiment the timbers yielded a little to the strain, and the camels required to be sunk a second time. From daylight on the 2d of August to the 4th, Perry, whose health had already suffered, was constantly on the alert, without sleep or rest; his example heartened his men.

After tolling all day on the 2d, all the next night, the next day, and again another night, the *Lawrence*, at daylight on the 4th, was fairly over the bar. On the 5th the *Niagara* was got over at the first attempt.

"Thank God," wrote Perry, "the other sloop of war is over; in a few hours I shall be after the enemy, who is now making off."

Ill provided as he was with men and officers, he gave chase to the British, but his daring was vain; they retreated to Malden, and he returned to anchor off Erie.

Till the new ship, which the British were equipping at Malden, should be ready, Perry had the superiority, and he used it to lade his vessels with military stores for the army near Sandusky; but for a battle on the lake he needed officers as well as seamen.

"I have been on the station," he could say, "for five months without an officer of the least experience except one sailing master."

Just then a midshipman arrived with a letter that Lieut. Elliott (soon promoted to a commander) was on the way, with 80 men and several officers, and a vessel was at once hurried off to bring them up. But a letter also came to Perry from Chauncey, marked in its superscription and in every line by impatience, if not by insult. Perry was justly moved by its tone, but after complaint, remonstrance, and further letters he acted like "an officer whose first duty it is to sacrifice all personal feelings to his public duties."

Elliott, on his arrival, took command of the *Niagara*, and Perry, with a generosity that was natural to him, allowed him to select for his own ship the best of the men who came with him.

On the 12th Perry, having traced his plan of battle in case of attack, ranged his squadron in a double column and sailed for the upper end of the lake. Arriving off Cunningham Island, one of the enemy's schooners appeared in sight, was chased, and escaped capture only by disappearing at nightfall among the islands.

On the evening of the 19th, as the squadron lay off Sandusky, Gen. Harrison came on board the *Lawrence* with Cass, McArthur, Gaines, and Croghan. At

the same time came 6 and 20 chiefs of the Shawnees, Wyandots, and Delawares, by whose influence it was hoped to detach the Indians of the Northwest from the British service. Between Harrison and Perry the happiest spirit of concert prevailed. The general pointed out to him the excellence of the harbor, Put in Bay which became his anchoring ground after he had landed the stores for the Army and reconnoitered the British squadron at Malden.

Chauncey had promised to send 50 marines, but had recalled them when on their way to Lake Erie. Harrison, who saw the want unsupplied and observed how much the little squadron had been weakened by sickness, now sent on board from his Army near 100 men, all of whom were volunteers. Some of these having served as boatmen on the Ohio, were put on duty as seamen; the rest, chiefly men of Kentucky who had never before seen a ship, acted as marines.

Just then Perry was taken down by a violent attack of lake fever, but it was no time to yield to physical weakness; he gave up to the care of himself only the few days necessary to make the crews acquainted with each other and to teach the new men the use of the guns.

On the 1st of September he was able to be on deck and again sailed toward Malden. Here he found that the British had equipped their new ship, which they had proudly named *Detroit* as a memorial of their conquest; but, though Perry defied them, the British as yet showed no disposition to meet him, and he returned to Put in Bay.

But meantime the British Army, which had been accustomed to the abundance and security which the dominion of the water had afforded, began to suffer from the want of provisions; and, to restore the uninterrupted communication with Long Point, Gen. Proctor insisted on the necessity of risking a naval engagement, of which the issue was not thought uncertain. Of this Perry was seasonably informed.

On the 6th he again reconnoitered Malden and finding the enemy still at his moorings he returned once more to fill his anchorage, to make his final arrangements for the conflict, which was inevitably near at hand. On the evening of the 9th he summoned by signal the commanders of the several vessels, and gave them their instructions in writing. It was his policy to fight the enemy at close quarters; to each vessel its antagonist on the British side was marked out; to the *Lawrence*, the *Detroit*; to the *Niagara*, the *Queen Charlotte*; and the written order said: "Engage each your designated adversary in close action at half cable length." He also showed them a flag of blue bunting on which were painted in white letters the last words of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship." It was a bright autumn night; the moon was at the full; as they parted, each to return to his vessel, the last injunction of their young commander was given, in the words of Nelson: "If you lay your enemy close alongside you can not be out of your place."

At sunrise on the 10th the British squadron was discovered from the mast-head of the *Lawrence*, gallantly bearing down for action. To Perry, all languishing as he was from the wasting attack of a severe bilious fever, the news was as welcome as the bidding of the most important duty of his life. His anchors were soon lifted, and his squadron began beating out of the bay against a gentle breeze from the southwest. Three or four hours passed away in this contest with an adverse wind, when he resolved to wear ship, and run to leeward of the island. "You will engage the enemy from to leeward," said the sailing master, Taylor. "To windward or to leeward," answered Perry; "they shall fight to-day." But nature on that occasion came into an alliance with his hopeful courage, and the wind shifted to the southeast. A slight shower had fallen in the morning, the sky became clear. The day on which Perry, forming his line, slowly bore up toward the enemy, then nearly 3 leagues off, was one of the loveliest of the beautiful days of autumn.

At first the *Niagara* led the van. When within about a league of the British, Perry saw that Barclay, with whose vessel he was to engage, occupied the head of the British line, and he promptly altered the disposition of his vessels to conform to it.

The British squadron had hove to, in close order, the ships' heads to the southward and westward, and waiting to be attacked, the sides of the vessels, newly painted, glittering in the sun, and their gay colors flying in the breeze. The *Detroit*, a new brig of 19 or 20 guns, commanded by Barclay, an experienced officer, who had fought with Nelson at Trafalgar, was in the van, supported by the *Chippewa*, a gunboat, with one long eighteen, on a pivot.

Next rode the *Hunter* of 10 guns. The *Queen Charlotte*, of 17 guns, commanded by Finnis, a gallant and tried officer, who had commanded the squadron till Barclay's arrival, was the fourth and was flanked by the *Lady Prevost*, which carried 13 guns, and the *Little Belt*, which had 3.

On the American side, Perry, in the *Lawrence*, of 20 guns, flanked on his left by the *Scorpion*, under Champlin, with one long and one short gun, and the *Ariel*, under Lieut. Almy, with four short twelves, and sustained on his right by Turner in the *Caledonia*, with three long twenty-fours, were to support each other and cope with the *Chippewa*, the *Detroit*, and the *Hunter*; while Elliott, in the *Niagara*, a noble vessel of 20 guns, which was to encounter the *Queen Charlotte*, came next; and with Almy, in the *Somers*, with two long thirty-two's; the *Porcupine*, with one long thirty-two; the *Tigress*, with one long twenty-four, and the *Trippie*, with one long thirty-two, was to engage the *Lady Prevost* and the *Little Belt*. The American gunboat *Ohio* was absent on special service.

In ships the British had the superiority, their vessels being stronger and their forces being more concentrated; the American gunboats at the right of the American line, separated from each other by at least a half cable's length, were not near enough for good service. In number of guns the British had 63, the Americans 54. In action at a distance, the British, who had 35 long guns to 15, had greatly the advantage; in close action the weight of metal would favor the Americans. The British commander had 150 men from the royal navy, 80 Canadian sailors, and 240 soldiers, mostly regulars, and some Indians, making, with their officers, a little more than 500 men, of whom at least 450 were efficient. The American crews, of whom about one-fourth were from Rhode Island, one fourth regular seamen, American or cosmopolitan, about one-fourth raw volunteers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, but chiefly Kentucky, and about one-fourth blacks, numbered on the muster roll 490, but of these 116 were sick, nearly all of whom were too weak to come on deck, so that the efficient force of the squadron was a little less than 400.

While the Americans, having the weather gauge, bore up for action, Perry unfolded to the crew of the *Lawrence* the motto flag; it was received with hearty cheers and run to the top of the fore royal in sight of all the squadron. The decks were wetted and strewn with sand, to insure a firm foothold when blood should begin to flow; and refreshments were hastily served. For an hour the stillness of expectation continued unbroken, till a bugle was heard to sound on board the *Detroit*, followed by loud and concerted cheers from all the British line, and Barclay began the conflict, in which the defeat of the Americans would yield to the British the superiority in arms on the land, bare the shores of Ohio to ruthless havoc and ravage, leave Detroit and the Far West in the power of the English King, let loose the savage with his tomahawk on every family of emigrants along the border, and dishonor the Star-Spangled Banner on the continent and on the Lakes.

At 15 minutes before 12 Barclay began the action by firing a single 24-pound shot at the *Lawrence*, which had then approached within a mile and a half or less of the British line. The shot did not take effect; but it was clear that he desired to conduct the fight with the American squadron at a distance, which his very great superiority in long guns marked out as his wisest plan. It was, on the other hand, the object of Perry to bring his squadron as near to his antagonist as possible, for he had the advantage in weight of metal. In 5 minutes more a shot from the *Detroit* struck the *Lawrence* and passed through her bulwarks.

At that moment the advantage lay altogether with the British, whose line headed nearly south-southwest. The Americans, as they advanced, headed about southwest, with the wind abeam; so that the two lines formed an acute angle of about 15 degrees; the *Lawrence* as yet scarcely reached beyond the third vessel in the British line, so that she was almost as much in the rear of the *Detroit* as in advance of the *Queen Charlotte*. The *Caledonia* was in its designated place in the American line, at a half cable's length from the *Lawrence*, and from the angle at which the line formed, a little less near the enemy. The *Niagara*, which followed the *Caledonia*, was abaft the beam of the *Queen Charlotte* and opposite the *Lady Prevost*, but at a slightly greater distance from the British than the ships which preceded her. As for the gunboats, they would have spread beyond the British lines by more than a quarter of a mile had they been in their places, each distant from the other a half cable's length; but they were dull sailers, and the sternmost

was more than 2 miles distant from the enemy and more than a mile behind the *Lawrence*.

At 5 minutes before 12 the *Lawrence*, which was already suffering, began to return the British attack from her long 12-pounder; the two schooners on her weatherbow, the *Scorpion* under Champlin, the *Ariel* under Lieut. Packet, were ordered by trumpet to open their fire, and the action became general along the two lines. The two schooners bravely kept their place all the day and gallantly and steadily rendered every aid which their few guns and weight of armament allowed. The *Caledonia* was able to engage at once and effectively, for she carried two long twenty-fours; but the carronades of the *Niagara* fell short of their mark. Elliott therefore at first used only one long 12-pounder, which was on the side toward the enemy; but he soon moved another where it could be serviceable, so that while his ship carried 20 guns, he discharged but 2, which, however, were plied so vigorously, that in the course of two hours or more, nearly all the shot of that caliber was expended. The sternmost gunboats could as yet take no part in the fight.

It was under these circumstances that Perry formed the desperate but necessary resolution of taking the utmost advantage of the superior speed of the *Lawrence*, and leaving the *Caledonia*, he advanced upon the enemy; so that, however great might have been the zeal of every officer in the other ships of his squadron, he must necessarily have remained for a short time exposed alone. The breeze was light; his motion was slow; and as he fanned down with the flagging wind, the *Detroit* with her long guns planted her shot in the *Lawrence* deliberately and at discretion. The *Scorpion* and *Ariel*, all exposed as they were for the want of bulwarks, accompanied the flagship, but suffered little, for they were neglected by the enemy, who concentrated his fire on the *Lawrence*.

At noon Perry luffed up and tried the effect of the first division of his battery on the starboard side, but it did not much injure his antagonist. He therefore bore away again and approached nearer and still nearer, and, after firing a broadside at a quarter past 12, once more continued his onward course, till he arrived "within canister shot distance," or within 500 yards, or a little less, when he took a position parallel to the *Detroit*; and, notwithstanding what he had suffered from loss of men and injury to his rigging, he poured in upon her a swift, continuous, and effective fire. Here the good effect of his discipline was apparent; his men showed how well they had been trained to the guns, which were rapidly and skillfully served. In the beginning of the conflict the *Niagara* came in for a share of the attention of the enemy, whose shot very early took effect upon her and carried away one of her foretopmast backstays. But at half past 12, Finnis, who commanded the *Queen Charlotte*, perceived that the *Niagara*, which was apparently destined for his antagonist, "kept so far to windward as to render his 24-pounder carronades useless," made sail for the purpose of assisting the *Detroit*; so that Perry, in the *Lawrence*, aided only by the schooners on his weather bow and the distance shots of the *Caledonia*, had to contend in close action with more than twice his force.

The carnage was terrible, yet the commodore, as his men loved to call their young commander, was on that day nerved by a superior spirit. His young brother, a boy of 13, was struck down at his side, but he was spared the trial of seeing him die; the blow came only from fragments, which had been dashed to pieces by a ball; and he soon recovered. Yarnall, his first lieutenant, came to him with the report that all the officers in his division were cut down and asked for others. They were assigned him; but he soon returned with a renewal of the same tale and the same request. "I have no more officers to furnish you," said Perry; "you must endeavor to make out by yourself." And Yarnall was true to the admonition; though at least thrice wounded, he kept on deck, ever directing his battery in person. Forest, the second lieutenant, was struck down at Perry's side, by a grape shot; but the ball had spent its force; he was only stunned and soon recovered. The dying, with whom the deck was strewn, rested their last looks upon the countenance of their beloved commander; and when men at the guns were swept away, the survivors turned silently round to catch his eye, as they stepped into the places of their companions who had fallen. Brooks, of Massachusetts, an excellent officer of marines, was fearfully mangled by a cannon ball in the hip. Carried down to the surgeon's apartment, he asked no aid, for he knew his doom, and that he had life in him for only one or two half hours; but as he gave himself over to death, he often inquired how the day was going; and when the crowd of new-

comers from the deck showed how deadly was the contest, he ever repeated his hope for the safety of the commodore.

It is unprofitable for the purposes of this retrospect, to analyze the motives which prompted the conduct of Elliott, commanding the *Niagara*, at this critical moment. According to his own account, in conformity with his orders to close with the *Queen Charlotte*, he at first determined to run through the line in pursuit of her; but he changed his purpose when he saw that the *Lawrence*, was crippled. After a consultation with the purser, Magrath, who was an experienced seaman, he agreed that "if the British effect the weather gauge, we are gone"; so he kept his place next in line to the *Caledonia*, which lingered behind because she was a poor sailer.

Thus Perry lay exposed to thrice his force, at the distance of fifteen hundred or a thousand feet, aided only by the two schooners on his beam and the constant help of the *Caledonia*. Under the heavy fire the men on deck became fewer, but Perry continued the action with unabated serenity. Parsons, the surgeon's mate, and the only man in the fleet who was then able to render surgical aid, heard a call for him at the small skylight that let in the day upon his apartment; and as he stepped up he recognized the voice of his commander, who said, with a placid countenance and quiet tone: "Doctor, send me one of your men," meaning one of the six men allowed for assistance to the wounded. The call was obeyed; in a few minutes it was successively renewed and obeyed, till at the seventh call, Parsons could only answer that there were no more.

"Are there any that can pull a rope?" asked Perry; and two or three of the wounded crawled on deck to lend a hand at pulling at the last guns. Wilson Mays, who was so sick as to be unfit for the deck, begged to be of use.

"But what can you do?" was the question.

And he replied: "I can sound the pump and let a strong man go to the guns." He accordingly sat down by the pump, and at the end of the fight was found at his post "with a ball through his heart." The surgeon's apartment could offer no security to the wounded. In the shallow vessel it was necessarily on a level with the water, and was repeatedly perforated by cannon balls. Once as the surgeon stooped to dress a wound, a ball passed directly over his head and must have destroyed him had he not been bending down. A wounded midshipman, just as he left the surgeon's hands, was dashed against the ship's side by a cannon ball. On deck the bulwarks were broken in, and round balls passed through the little obstructions; but as long as he could Perry kept up a regular and effective fire, so that the *Detroit*, of whose crew many were killed or wounded, was almost dismantled.

On board the *Queen Charlotte* the loss was most important, for Finnis, her commander, "a noble and intrepid officer," fell at his post, and Lieut. Stokes, the next officer in rank, was struck senseless by a splinter. On board the *Lawrence* the shrieks of the wounded and the crash of timbers shattered by cannon balls were still heard; but its own fire grew fainter and fainter; one gun after another was dismantled. Death had the mastery; the carnage was unparalleled in naval warfare; more than four-fifths of the effective officers and men on board were killed or disabled by wounds; the deck, in spite of the layer of sand, was slippery with blood, which ran down the sides of the ship; the wounded and the dead lay thickly strewn everywhere around. To fire the last gun, Perry himself assisted. At last every gun in the ship's battery on the enemy's side was dismantled, every brace and bowline was shot away; the vessel became unmanageable in spite of the zeal of the commander and the great exertions of the sailing master. And still Perry did not despair, but had an eye which could look through the cloud.

Elliott, in the *Niagara*, hailed the *Caledonia* and ordered Lieut. Turner to bear up and make way for him. Turner at once, without a word, put up his helm in the most daring manner, and made sail for the enemy's line, using his small armament all the while to the best advantage; while Elliott, under a freshening breeze, passed to the windward of the *Caledonia*, and then, firing as he went along, on the *Charlotte*, he steered for the head of the British line. Perry, who saw with the swiftness of intuition the new method that must be chosen now that the first failed, and who had already resolved to transfer his flag, with the certainty that, in the crippled state of the British, "victory must perch on his banner," immediately entered his boat with his commander's pennant and his little brother, and bade the sailors whom he took as oarsmen to row with all speed for the *Niagara*. The command of the *Lawrence* fell to Yarnall,

with full discretionary power to surrender or hold out. Yarnall consulted with Forest and with Taylor; there were no more guns that could be used; and had there been, men were wanting to handle them. Fourteen persons alone were left well and unhurt, and only 9 were seamen. Further resistance was impossible; to hold out might only expose life recklessly.

Officers and men watched anxiously the progress of Perry; they saw the sailors force him to sit down; they saw a broadside aimed at him and fall harmlessly around him; they saw marines from three vessels shower at him musket balls, which only ruffled the water of the lake; and at 15 minutes before 3 they saw the oars dipping for the last time and their beloved commander climb the side of the *Niagara*. They had braved the enemy's fire for three hours; could they not confide in help from their commodore and hold out five minutes more? True, they had no means of offense; but the battle flag with its ringing words floated over their heads; they had a pledge to keep; they had an enemy whose dying courage they should refuse to reanimate; they had their country's flag to preserve unblemished; they had the honor of that day's martyrs to guard; they had a chief to whom they should have spared an unspeakable pain; they had the wounded to consider, who with one voice cried out: "Rather sink the ship than surrender! Let us all sink together!" And yet a shout of triumph from the enemy proclaimed to both squadrons that the flag of the *Laurence* had been lowered; nor did they then forbode how soon it was to be raised again.

Meantime Perry climbed the gangway of the *Niagara*, radiant with the indomitable purpose of winning the day, with his fortitude unimpaired by the crowded horrors of the last two hours. Running up his pennant and hoisting the signal for close action, he hove to and veered ship, altering her course 8 points, set foresail, topsails, and topgallant sail and bore down to cut the British line, which lay at the distance of half a mile.

The *Lady Prevost*, disabled by the loss of her rudder, had drifted to the westward and leeward from her place in the line. Barclay, in the *Detroit*, when he saw the prospect of a contest with another brig, had attempted to veer around, that he might bring his starboard broadside to bear, but in doing it he had fallen upon the *Queen Charlotte*. At this moment Perry, whom the freshened breeze brought up with the British, cut their line, placing the *Chippewa* and *Lady Prevost* on his left and the *Detroit* and *Queen Charlotte* on his right. As he did so, at half pistol shot, he raked the *Lady Prevost* with his broadside port while pouring his full starboard broadside on the *Detroit* and *Queen Charlotte*, as they lay entangled and for the moment hopelessly exposed. The tide of battle had turned. Barclay, the ill-fated British commander, who had lost one arm at Trafalgar, received a desperate wound which was to deprive him of the other. He gave over the command and was carried below.

Perry now ordered the marines to clear the decks of the *Lady Prevost*; but the survivors, terrified by the raking fire which they had suffered, fled below, leaving on deck no one but their commander, who, having for the moment lost his senses from a severe wound in the head, remained at his post, gazing about with a vacant stare. Perry, merciful even in battle, stopped his guns on that side, but having luffed athwart the two ships, which had now got clear of one another, he continued to pour into them a close deadly fire.

The small vessels having by this time "got within grape and canister distance," threw in close discharges from their side. The commanding officer of the *Queen Charlotte*, finding himself exposed to be raked ahead and astern, was the first to give up; one of her officers appeared on the taffrail of that ship and waved a white handkerchief, bent to a boarding pike, in token that she had struck. The *Detroit* had become completely unmanageable; every brace was cut away, the mizzen topmast and gaff were down, the other masts badly wounded, not a stay left forward, the hull very much shattered, and a few guns disabled; at 3, or a few minutes after, Lieut. Inglis was therefore under the necessity of halting the Americans, to say he surrendered. The *Hunter* yielded at the same time, as did the *Lady Prevost*, which lay to leeward under the guns of the *Niagara*. The *Chippewa*, on the right of the British line, and the *Little Belt*, on the extreme left, endeavored to escape; but the first was stopped by Champlin in the *Scorpion*; the other by Holdup Stevens in the *Trippe*.

As the cannon ceased, an awful stillness set in, broken only by the feeble groans of the wounded or the dash of oars, as boats glided from one vessel to another.

Possession having been taken of the conquered fleet, at 4 o'clock Perry sent an express to Gen. Harrison with these words:

"DEAR GENERAL: We have met the enemy, and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop."

As he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, he attributed his signal victory to the pleasure of the Almighty.

It was on board the *Lawrence* that Perry then received the surrender of his brave antagonists. This was due to the sufferings of her crew, to the self-sacrificing courage of the unnamed martyrs who still lay unburied on her deck; to the crowd of wounded, who thought their trials well rewarded by the issue. The witnesses to the act of the British officers in tendering their swords were chiefly the dead and wounded, and the scene of sorrow tempered and subdued the exultation of triumph.

The conqueror bade his captives retain their side arms and added every just and unaffected expression of courtesy, mercy, and solicitude for their wounded.

When twilight fell, the mariners who had fallen on board the *Lawrence* and had lain in heaps on the side of the ship opposite the British, were sewn up in their hammocks, and, with a cannon ball at their feet, were dropped one by one into the lake.

At last, but not till this day's work was done, exhausted nature claimed rest, and Perry, turning into his cot, slept.

The dawn of morning revealed the deadly fierceness of the combat. Spectators from the island found the sides of the *Lawrence* completely riddled by shot from the long guns of the British; her deck was thickly covered with clots of blood; fragments of those who had been struck, hair, brains, broken pieces of bones, were still sticking to the rigging and sides. The sides of the *Detroit* and *Queen Charlotte* were shattered from bow to stern; on their larboard side there was hardly a hand's breadth free from the dent of a shot. Balls, cannister, and grape were found lodged in their bulwarks; their masts were so much injured that they rolled out in the first high wind.

The loss of the British, as reported by Barclay, amounted to 41 killed, of whom 3 were officers, and 94 wounded, of whom 9 were officers. Of the Americans, 27 were killed and 96 wounded. Of these, 21 were killed and 61 wounded in the *Lawrence*, and about 20 more were wounded in the *Niagara* after she received Perry on board.

An opening on the margin of Put in Bay was selected for the burial place for the officers who had fallen. The day was serene, the breezes hushed, the water unruffled by a wavelet. The men of both fleets mourned together; as the boats moved slowly in procession, the music played dirges to which the oars kept time; the flags showed the sign of sorrow; solemn minute guns were heard from the ships. The spot where the funeral train went on shore was a wild solitude; the Americans and British walked in alternate couples to the graves, like men who, in the presence of eternity, renewed the relation of brothers and members of one human family, and the bodies of the dead were likewise borne along and buried alternately, English and American side by side, and undistinguished.

The wounded of both fleets, meeting with equal assiduous care, were sent to Erie, where Barclay was seen, with tottering steps, supported between Harrison and Perry, as he walked from the landing place to his quarters.

Perry crowned his victory by his modesty, forbearing to place his own services in their full light, and more than just to others. When, in the following year, he was rewarded by promotion to the rank of captain, he who had never murmured at promotion made over his own head, hesitated about accepting a preferment which might wound his seniors.

There can be no denial of the truth of the historical record that "the mastery of the Lakes, the recovery of Detroit and the then Far West, and the capture of the British Army in the peninsula of Canada were the immediate fruits" of Perry's victory. Gen. Harrison, with Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky (see Appendix V), and the troops under them would have been left marooned on the northern shores of Ohio if the British had won that eventful day of the 10th of September, 1813. Gen. Proctor, commanding the British forces, and his ally, the wise old Indian chief, Tecumseh, were awaiting on the northern shore of Lake Erie, news of the battle, with the same anxiety as that which prevailed among the Americans on its southern shore. If Barclay should win Proctor would invade Ohio, conveyed thither by the victorious British fleet; if Perry, Harrison would essay the conquest of Michigan and Canada, as he

subsequently did successfully in the campaign terminating in the Battle of the Thames.

The international boundaries fixed in conformity with the treaty of Ghent never would have been conceded by Great Britain in the final peace settlement had fate favored the unfortunate Barclay, instead of the triumphant Perry in the fight for American dominion over the Lake region. The victory redeemed to the Republic all the territory at that time in contention, but insured to it also the far greater physical expanse and unequalled natural resources of the national domain, from ocean to ocean, now constituting the Union of States. No soldier or sailor of the War of 1812, no statesman of that period, no commissioner of either Government engaged in framing the treaties which signaled its conclusion could have foreseen the results of Perry's victory. Judged by its consequences, it was one of the most important battles in the history of mankind.

It is most fitting that after the lapse of a century, the greatest of battle monuments and one of the noblest of memorials commemorates this immortal achievement of American arms over a worthy foe; that it towers above the spot where, on the shores of an island wilderness, brothers of one tongue, lately in conflict, together buried their dead; that its reflection gems the waters of the picturesque harbor in which Perry found refuge; and that its pure outline, visible for miles across the inland sea, shall bear witness, to all future generations, of a Nation's gratitude for the deeds of its heroes and the hope of the American people for the peace of the world.

APPENDIX.

(A) William Henry Powell, author of the celebrated historical painting, Perry's Victory at the Battle of Lake Erie, was born in New York City, February 14, 1823, and died there October 6, 1879. He began the study of art under Henry Inman, in New York, and afterwards studied in Paris and Florence. He exhibited first at the New York Academy of Designs in 1838 and was elected an associate in 1839. His famous painting of Perry's victory was authorized by the Ohio General Assembly in 1857, the joint resolution providing for a painting "not less than 12 feet by 16 feet, to cost not more than \$5,000." In 1865 Powell presented a memorial to the general assembly, stating that he had spent over two years in studying historical data and in other preparation for the work, and that five years had been required for its completion. He asked that the original sum be increased to \$15,000. The memorial was indorsed by Gov. William Dennison, Salmon P. Chase, John Sherman, Benjamin F. Wade, Robert C. Schenck, and Samuel S. Cox. The legislature awarded him \$10,000. The painting hangs in the rotunda of the State capitol at Columbus. Subsequently Powell reproduced it on a larger scale for the National Government, and this copy hangs in the Senate wing of the National Capitol. Among his other historical paintings were De Soto Discovering the Mississippi, Siege of Vera Cruz, Battle of Buena Vista, Landing of the Pilgrims, Scott's Entrance Into the City of Mexico, Washington at Valley Forge, and Christopher Columbus Before the Court of Salamanca. His portraits include those of Washington Irving, Peter Cooper, Gen. George B. McClellan, Eugene Sue, Lamartine, Abd el Kader, Peter Stuyvesant, and Emma Abbott. Many of his paintings have been engraved and met with great popularity.

(B) The members of the National Commission of Fine Arts, appointed by President Taft under authority of Congress and acting as judges of the great architectural competition for the design of the Perry's Victory Memorial, consisted of Daniel H. Burnham, architect; Thomas Hastings, architect; Cass Gilbert, architect; Daniel C. French, sculptor; Frank D. Millet, painter; Frederick Law Olmsted, architect; and Charles Moore, banker and art connoisseur, of Detroit. Mr. Burnham's death lost to American art one of its foremost exponents. He was the architect of the Union Station at Washington, the Chicago Auditorium, and of innumerable public buildings throughout the United States; chairman of the Park Improvement Commission of Washington, which developed the L'Enfant plan, and honored by many appointments distinguished in his profession. Mr. Hastings is the architect of the New York Public Library, the Senate and House Office Buildings at Washington, and represents the Government as the architect of the National Capitol. Mr. Gilbert is among the most eminent architects of the day, and designed the customhouse in New York City, the Woolworth Building, etc. Mr. French is the foremost living American sculptor. Mr. Millet, who lost his life on the ill-fated *Titanic*, was one of the leading decorators of this country, the author of many famous works of mural

art. Mr. Olmsted is a distinguished architect, excelling in landscape work. Mr. Moore has long been well known for his critical devotion to art subjects.

(C) Joseph H. Freedlander, architect of the Perry's Victory Memorial, was born in New York City, where he has since resided. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. He has been honored as president Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement Français, vice president L'Union des Arts, associate National Academy of Design, trustee Museum of French Art, French Institute in the United States, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, which decoration he received at the hands of the French Government in 1914. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, Architectural League, National Sculpture Society, Municipal Art Society, and Technology Club, of New York. In addition to the memorial, among his most celebrated works are the Portland Auditorium at Portland, Oreg.; National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Johnson City, Tenn.; the St. Louis Club; Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York; New Harlem Hospital for the city of New York; and many famous American private residences. He has received many awards in important architectural competitions and has been represented in the final competitions for such celebrated works as the New York Public Library, the University of California, the Maine Monument, the statue of Joan of Arc in New York City, etc.

(D) A. Duncan Seymour, jr., associate architect of the Perry's Victory Memorial, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 1, 1884, and was educated in the Brooklyn common schools and at Columbia University, from which he received the degree of bachelor of science in architecture in 1906. Subsequently he pursued his architectural studies abroad, making a specialty of designs and measured drawings. He returned to this country, practicing his profession in New York City, and in association with Mr. Freedlander won the competition for the Portland Auditorium.

(E) Among the killed in the Battle of Lake Erie were three officers of each of the fleets. The seamen killed in the battle were buried at sea, and two days thereafter, September 12, 1813, the remains of the six officers were brought to South Bass Island, within the present village of Put in Bay, and buried on the shore, in a single grave, in full view of the beautiful harbor. The funeral services were attended by the survivors of both combatants and the solemn services conducted by both chaplains, American and British, while minute guns pealed forth from the vessels of the two lately hostile fleets anchored in the bay. The remains of the officers thus buried were those of (Americans) Lieut. John Brooks, of the brig *Lawrence*; Midshipman Henry Laub, of the *Lawrence*; and Midshipman John Clark, of the schooner *Scorpion*; and (British) Capt. Robert Finnis, of the brig *Queen Charlotte*; Lieut. John Garland, of the ship *Detroit*; and Lieut. James Garden, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. Tradition says that the mourners planted a willow tree over the grave, and there were indications of this when the remains were exhumed for interment in the memorial 100 years afterwards. A monument marking the grave on the harbor was erected many years ago from the proceeds of a dramatic entertainment given for the purpose by the patriotic people of Put in Bay. It was dismantled during the process of disinterment, but restored by the interstate board.

(F) Nelson Appleton Miles, lieutenant general, United States Army, was born at Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839. He received an academic education and was honored with the degree of doctor of laws by Harvard University in 1896, Brown University in 1901, and Colgate University in 1910. His distinguished military career included service as first lieutenant, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, September 9, 1861; lieutenant colonel, Sixty-first New York Infantry, May 31, 1862; colonel, September 30, 1862; brigadier general of Volunteers, May 12, 1864; major general of Volunteers, October 21, 1865; honorably mustered out of volunteer service September 1, 1896; colonel Fortieth United States Infantry, July 28, 1866; brigadier general, United States Army, December 15, 1880; major general, April 5, 1890; lieutenant general, United States Army, June 6, 1900; Brevetted major general of Volunteers August 25, 1864, "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout campaign and particularly for gallantry and valuable services at Battle of Reams Station, Va."; brigadier general, March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service at Chancellorsville"; major general March 2, 1867, for same at Spottsylvania; awarded Congressional Medal of Honor July 23, 1892, "for distinguished gallantry at Chancellorsville" (severely wounded); commanded an army corps at 25; conducted several campaigns against hostile Indians on western frontier, notably that against Sitting Bull,

Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, Geronimo and Natchez; commanded United States troops in Chicago during railroad strike trouble, 1884; represented United States Army at seat of Turco-Grecian War and also at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, 1897; senior officer commanding United States Army, 1895-1903; retired August 8, 1903. President Jefferson Memorial Association. Commanding Massachusetts Militia, 1905. Author: Personal Recollections, or From New England to the Golden Gate, 1896; Military Europe, 1898; Observations Abroad, or Report of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding United States Army, of His Tour of Observations in Europe, 1899; Serving the Republic, 1911; also many magazine articles and military reports.

(G) Charles Edgar Clark, rear admiral, United States Navy, was born at Bradford, Vt., August 10, 1843, and appointed from that State to the United States Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1863. His naval career included service as ensign, October 1, 1863; master, May 10, 1866; lieutenant, February 21, 1867; lieutenant commander, March 12, 1868; commander, November 15, 1881; captain, June 21, 1896; rear admiral, June 16, 1902. Served on board *Ossipee*, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1863-1865; battle of Mobile Bay and capture of Fort Morgan, August, 1864; *Vanderbilt*, Pacific Squadron, 1865-1867; commanding *Ranger*, 1883-1886; *Mohican*, 1893-94; *Monterey*, 1896-1898; commander battleship *Oregon* during the cruise from San Francisco to Key West, and in the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898; for eminent and conspicuous conduct in this battle was advanced six numbers in rank; was again advanced seven additional numbers in rank and promoted rear admiral, June 16, 1902; governor Naval Home, Philadelphia, 1901-1904; president Naval Examining and Retiring Board, 1904-5; retired August 10, 1905.

(H) Joseph Warren Keifer, major general United States Volunteers, was born on a farm in Clark County, Ohio, January 30, 1836, and there resided until 1856. Educated in the common schools and at Antioch College. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858 and has since practiced at Springfield, Ohio, except during the periods of his public service. Enlisted as a private in the Union Army, April 19, 1861; commissioned major Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry April 27, 1861; promoted lieutenant colonel, same regiment, February 12, 1862, colonel One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry September 30, 1862; brigadier general by brevet November 30, 1864, for gallantry in various battles; assigned to duty by President Lincoln as brigadier general December 29, 1864; appointed major general by brevet July 1, 1865, for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of Gen. Lee; participated in 28 battles of the Civil War and was once severely and three times slightly wounded; without solicitation appointed lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Army, November 30, 1866, but declined the appointment; appointed major general of volunteers in the Spanish-American War, June 9, 1898, commanding the First Division, Seventh Army Corps, and sometimes the entire corps, in Florida, Georgia, and Cuba; commanded the United States forces taking possession of Havana January 1, 1899; three years commander of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first commander in chief of the Spanish War Veterans. Member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses and speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress. Following a long retirement from official life he was successively elected to the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Congresses. Gen. Keifer has been actively connected with numberless important civic organizations, has long been one of the leading attorneys of the country, and president of the Lagonda National Bank of Springfield since its organization in 1873. He is the author of "Slavery and Four Years of War" and very many public addresses of great historical value.

(I) Charles Henry Davis, rear admiral, United States Navy, was born at Cambridge, Mass., August 28, 1845, and appointed from that State to the United States Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1864. His naval career included service as ensign, November 1, 1866; master, December, 1866; lieutenant, 1868; lieutenant commander, 1869; commander, 1885; captain, 1898; rear admiral, August 24, 1904. Served on various stations and duties; connected with the various expeditions for determination of the difference of longitude by means of submarine telegraph cables; superintendent Naval Observatory, 1897-98; commander auxiliary cruiser *Diad*, North Atlantic Squadron, April-September, 1898; returned to Naval Observatory; commander battleship *Alabama*, 1902; division commander battleship squadron, 1904; United States commissioner International Commission of Inquiry on North Sea Incident, Paris, 1904-5; division commander battleship squadron, 1905; retired by operation of law

August 28, 1907. Author "Chronometer Rates as Affected by Temperature and Other Causes;" "Telegraphic Determination of Longitude;" "Life of Rear Admiral Davis," 1899, etc.

(J) Various State commissions have filed official reports with the governors of the States participating in the erection of the memorial, those of Ohio being the most comprehensive. Of these there were four, filed January, 1909; January, 1910; February, 1913; and February, 1916. In addition thereto the interstate board has, from time to time, published various books, pamphlets, financial reports, and other documents, all of which, including the Ohio reports, are now on file in the State Library of Ohio, affording a very complete literary index to the history and detailed progress of the centennial and memorial enterprises. The titles of these publications and their dates are as follows: "Hearing Before the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions of the National House of Representatives," February 18, 1910; "Brief Facts Relating to the Perry's Victory Centennial," April 11, 1910; "Minutes of the Interstate Board," September 10, 1910; "Hearing Before the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions of the National House of Representatives" (H. R. 29503), December 10, 1910; report of said committee (No. 1804, 61st Cong., 3d sess.), December 21, 1910; report of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate (No. 1228, 61st Cong., 3d sess.), February 23, 1911; "Minutes of the Interstate Board," September 9, 1911; "Program of Competition for the Selection of an Architect to Design and Supervise the Construction of the Perry Memorial," October 11, 1911; "Meetings of the Building Committee, Executive Committee, Interstate Board," etc., on the occasion of the award of the design of the Memorial to the architects, under the auspices of the National Fine Arts Commission, January 26-29, 1912; "The Perry Memorial and Centennial Celebration," by Webster P. Huntington, secretary general of the interstate board, with an introduction by First Vice President General Henry Watterson, July, 1912; "Oliver Hazard Perry and the Battle of Lake Erie," compiled from the writings of George Bancroft, Dr. Usher Parsons and others, and edited by Commissioner John P. Sanborn, of Rhode Island, June, 1913; "Official Souvenir Program of the Perry's Victory Centennial," containing "The Battle of Lake Erie," by First Vice President General Henry Watterson; "A Century of Peace," by Gen. J. Warren Keifer, United States commissioner, and "The Perry Memorial," by J. H. Freedlander, architect of the memorial, July 4, 1913; "Minutes and Financial Reports of the Interstate Board," containing also "A Digest of Laws," by Gen. J. Warren Keifer, United States commissioner, and the articles of association of the interstate board, September 10, November 19, 1913; "Digest of Minutes of the Interstate Board," containing detailed report of the audit of the books of the treasurer general of the interstate board by the Cleveland Audit Co., on behalf of the auditor general of the interstate board, September 10, 1914; and "The Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial—a Brief Statement of Facts Relative to the Work of National and State Commissions and the Construction of the Proposed Temple of Peace, in Connection with the Memorial, as an Institution for the Promotion of the Peace of the World, November 1, 1914." These publications comprise the literature of the centennial and memorial enterprises, copious enough to warrant just conclusions by the historian of the future as to the fidelity with which they have been conducted.

(K) John H. Clarke was born at Lisbon, Ohio, September 18, 1857, and was graduated from Western Reserve University. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1878, and soon became one of its most distinguished members. For a period of years he was general counsel of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. He practiced law in Lisbon, Youngstown, and Cleveland; was president of the board of trustees of the Youngstown Public Library; member of the board of the trustees of the Cleveland Public Library; Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Ohio in 1903, making the canvass against the late Senator M. A. Hanna; chairman of the committee in charge of the "short ballot" movement in Ohio; vice president for Ohio of the Anti-Imperialist League; long known as one of the most brilliant orators in the United States, and identified with many public movements and large private enterprises. He was appointed by President Wilson Federal judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio and later Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(L) George Heber Worthington was born at Toronto, Canada, February 13, 1850. He began a highly successful business career in a Toronto wholesale grocery house; later became manager for his father as contractor for building the Southern Central Railroad (now part of the Lehigh Valley system); or-

ganized 1886, and until recently was president of the Cleveland Stone Co., controlling 50 quarries and largest producers of building stone, also of grindstones, in the world; has also been president of the American Chicle Co. (New York), Union National Bank, American Dynalite Co. (Cleveland), Indiana Quarries Co., and Bedford Stone Railroad Co., Interurban Railway & Terminal Co., Cincinnati; and director of the Guardian Savings & Trust Co., of Cleveland. He is a former commodore of the Cleveland Yacht Club and of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and famous as a stamp collector and connoisseur.

(M) A. Elverson Sisson was born in Dayton, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., January 12, 1851. He was educated in the public schools in the old Kingsville (Ohio) Academy, the West Springfield (Pa.), Academy and the Northeast (Pa.) Academy. For a period of years he taught school and studied law and was admitted to the bar of Erie County, Pa., in 1881. He has since been a practicing attorney in the city of Erie. Interesting himself in politics, he was chairman of the Republican county committee in 1885-86, prosecuting attorney of Erie County for two terms, elected to the Pennsylvania Senate in 1900 and reelected in 1904 and 1908, and president pro tempore in 1907 and 1909. He was chairman of the Senate committee on railroads and a member of the commission investigating the building and furnishing of the State capitol. Elected auditor general of Pennsylvania, he served with distinction in that office four years from 1909.

(N) Harry Cutler was born May 1, 1874, at Yelisavetgrad, Russia, and as a lad, due to the persecutions of the Russian Government, emigrated with his mother and sisters to America. The family settled at Farnum, N. Y., where young Cutler obtained various humble employments, and later in Buffalo, N. Y., and Fall River, Mass. At the age of 16 he removed to Providence, R. I. where he has since resided, and, working his way up from poverty, became president of the Cutler Jewelry Co. He has also served as president of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association. He is colonel commanding the First Light Infantry regiment of Providence, one of the oldest military organizations in New England, organized in 1818. For three successive terms he represented the city of Providence in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, in which he was the author and champion of numerous progressive reforms and a member of many important committees. He is a member of the Jewish Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights, member of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, one of the board of managers for Synagogue and School Extension, and president of the United Jewish Relief Committee.

(O) Mackenzie R. Todd was born at Madison, Ind., November 30, 1870, removing to Frankfort, Ky., as a youth. He was educated in the public schools and graduated in the law course from the University of Michigan in 1894; practiced law in Frankfort and was assistant attorney general of Kentucky four years. He served four years as secretary to Gov. Augustus E. Willson, by whom he was subsequently appointed State inspector and examiner of Kentucky.

(P) Henry Watterson was born at Washington, D. C., February 16, 1840. His education was received chiefly at the hands of private tutors. His journalistic career began as reporter and editorial writer of the Washington States, 1858-1861. He successively edited the Democratic Review, 1860-61, the Chattanooga Rebel, 1862-63, and the Nashville Republican Banner, 1865-1868. In the latter year he removed to Louisville, Ky., and associated with W. N. Haldeman, consolidated the Courier and Democrat of that city under the name of the Courier-Journal, and has since been editor of the latter. He was a staff officer of the Confederate Army during the Civil War and chief of scouts in Gen. Johnston's army, 1864. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress to fill an unexpired term and declined renomination. He was a delegate at large and temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention of 1876, a delegate and chairman of the platform committee in 1880, delegate in 1884, and in 1888 again chairman of the same committee, and a delegate in 1892. He has been the recipient of degrees from many colleges and universities, and is the author of a "History of the Spanish-American War," "The Compromises of Life, Lectures, and Addresses," etc. His prompt and patriotic acceptance of the results of the Civil War was one of the greatest factors leading to the restoration of the Union. His editorial writings gave himself and the Courier-Journal a world-wide reputation, which was emphasized by his distinction as an orator. No citizen in private life has exercised, within the same period, as great influence as he upon the Government of the United States.

(Q) The *Wolverine*, formerly the *Michigan*, is a hardly less interesting craft than the *Niagara*, and only 30 years younger. She was one of the very first vessels constructed of iron, and the first of that type built on the Great Lakes. The building of the *Michigan* was authorized by act of Congress, September 9, 1841, at a cost of \$100,000, designed by and constructed under the direction of Samuel Hart, of New York, and launched at Erie, December 5, 1843. Her original engines still suffice for her seaworthy qualities, and in recent years she has been attached to the naval militia of Pennsylvania, her old name of *Michigan* being changed to *Wolverine*, on account of the christening of the battleship of the former name.

(R) Oliver Hazard Perry was born near South Kingston, R. I., August 23, 1785, the son of Christopher Raymond Perry, at that time master of a merchant sailing ship, but during the Revolutionary War post captain in the United States Navy, and Sarah Alexander Perry. He served as a youth as midshipman aboard his father's ship and in 1802 was assigned to the frigate *Adams*, sailing for Gibraltar and Tripoli. At 17 he was appointed acting lieutenant and served in the Mediterranean. He was transferred to the flagship *Constitution* and in 1806 returned to America for study and leisure. In 1811 he married Miss Elizabeth Champlin Mason, of Newport, R. I. Prior thereto and after he received various naval assignments, and in February, 1813, was commissioned by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Sacketts Harbor, and thence to Lake Erie, to command the squadron there, to be built. Following the battle of Lake Erie he was promoted to the grade of port captain, and, relieved of his command, met with a continuous ovation through the country on his return to Newport, November 15, 1813. Congress voted him its thanks and a gold medal. After some further uneventful service he was attached to an expedition to South American waters, contracted yellow fever, of which he died August 23, 1819, the thirty-fourth anniversary of his birth, and was buried on the Island Trinidad. Subsequently the United States ship *Lexington* was sent to bring his remains home, and on December 4, 1826, they were interred at Newport with imposing ceremonies.

(S) Daniel Dobbins was born at Erie, Pa., July 5, 1776. He was the first person to apprise the National Government of the naval situation on the Great Lakes in the War of 1812. He was commissioned sailing master in the Navy and ordered to Erie to construct a fleet for the defense of the Lake region. To his skill and enterprise as a shipbuilder must be attributed the possibility of Perry's victory, in very large measure. Capt. Dobbins retired from active service in 1840 and died February 29, 1856.

(T) William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, was born at Berkley, Va., February 9, 1773. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College, Va., and commissioned an ensign in the First Infantry August 16, 1791. Appointed lieutenant June 2, 1792, he was made aid-de-camp to the commanding officer December, 1793, participated in the engagements which began June 30, 1794; was complimented by Gen. Wayne for gallantry in the victory of the Miami, August 20, made captain May 15, 1797, and given command of Fort Washington; married Anna Cleves and resigned his commission June 1, 1798. In 1801 he became governor of the Indiana Territory and served as commander in chief of the American Army in the northwestern operations of the War of 1812, defeating the Indians in the Battle of Tippecanoe, and, enabled by Perry's victory to pursue the British into Canada, totally routed them at the Battle of the Thames October 5, 1813. In 1816 he was elected to the Lower House of Congress and in 1824 to the Senate. He was elected President of the United States November 10, 1840, and died April 4, 1841.

(U) Robert H. Barclay was born in 1776, of Scotch parentage. Entering the British Navy he served with distinction with Nelson at Trafalgar. In 1813 he fitted out the British fleet on the Great Lakes. In the Battle of Lake Erie he was so severely wounded as to lose his only remaining arm, the first having been lost at Trafalgar. He died in England in 1837.

(V) Isaac Shelby was born at North Mountains, Ind., December 11, 1750. In 1774 he was made a lieutenant in a company commanded by his father. He was present at the action of Point Pleasant where his skill won the day, and he commanded the fort there until July, 1775. He was appointed commissary general of the Virginia troops, with the rank of captain; was made colonel in 1779 and in 1780, with John Sevier, planned the expedition which caused the action of Kings Mountain and changed the whole aspect of the Revolutionary War. Having become a citizen of Kentucky he was elected governor of the State 1792-1799 and 1812-1816. During the latter period he commanded the Kentucky troops in Gen. Harrison's northwestern campaign in the War of 1812.

EXHIBIT B.

MINUTES OF THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERSTATE BOARD OF THE PERRY'S VICTORY CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS, THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION AND THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION, HELD AT ERIE, PA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1920.

ERIE, PA., *September 10, 1920.*

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., at the Hotel Lawrence, President General Worthington presiding.

Secretary General Huntington called the roll, and the following commissioners responded to their names: Of the general officers, President General George H. Worthington, First Vice President General Henry Watterson, Secretary General Webster P. Huntington, Treasurer General A. E. Sisson, and Financial Secretary Mackenzie R. Todd; of the United States Commissioners, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, retired; Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, retired, and Maj. Gen. J. Warren Kelfer; Ohio, Commissioners Horace Holbrook and S. M. Johannsen; Pennsylvania, Commissioners T. C. Jones and Milton W. Shreve; Michigan, Commissioner Arthur P. Loomis; Wisconsin, Commissioner John M. Whitehead; New York, Commissioner Simon L. Adler; Rhode Island, Commissioner Sumner Mowry.

By authority of President William H. Thompson, of the Illinois commission, Secretary General Huntington presented the proxies of Commissioners Thompson, Chesley R. Perry and H. S. Beckemeyer, of that State, and on motion they were ordered accepted and placed on file.

Commissioner Whitehead, of Wisconsin, presented the proxies of Commissioners A. W. Sanborn, Louis G. Bohmrich, Samuel W. Randolph, F. M. Symonds and Sol P. Huntington, of that State, and on motion they were ordered accepted and placed on file.

Commissioner Jones, of Pennsylvania, presented the proxy of Commissioner George W. Neff, of that State, and on motion it was ordered accepted and placed on file.

Commissioner Loomis, of Michigan, presented the proxy of Commissioner John C. Lodge, of that State, and on motion it was ordered accepted and placed on file.

Commissioner Adler, of New York, presented the proxy of Commissioner Charles H. Wiltzie, of that State, and on motion it was ordered accepted and placed on file.

Commissioner Mowry presented the proxies of Commissioners John P. Sanborn and Henry E. Davis, of that State, and on motion they were ordered accepted and placed on file.

The chair declared a quorum present.

The minutes of the previous meeting held at Put in Bay, Ohio, August 25, 1919, were read and approved.

President General Worthington stated that it was his sorrowful duty to announce the death of Col. Harry Cutler, commissioner of the State of Rhode Island and auditor general of the interstate board, which occurred at London, England, August 28, 1920, and the death of Commissioner Louis W. Arnold, of Rhode Island, which occurred at Westerly, R. I., December 23, 1919.

Secretary General Huntington called attention to the fact that no action had been taken by the interstate board on the death of Col. Andrew Cowan, commissioner of the State of Kentucky, which occurred just prior to the previous annual meeting, but was not known to the members at that time.

On motion of Financial Secretary Todd, seconded by United States Commissioner Davis, it was resolved that proper memorials to these deceased colleagues should be requested to be drawn up and incorporated in the minutes of the present meeting, to wit: A memorial to Commissioner Cowan by United States Commissioner Kelfer, to Auditor General Cutler by Secretary General Huntington, and to Commissioner Arnold by Commissioner Mowry.

On motion of Secretary General Huntington, seconded by First Vice President General Watterson, the President General and Secretary General were instructed to convey to Commissioner George W. Neff, of Pennsylvania, an expression of regret from the interstate board in view of his unavoidable absence from the present meeting.

Like action was taken, on motion of United States Commissioner Davis, seconded by First Vice President General Watterson, in view of the absence of Commissioner John P. Sanborn, of Rhode Island, and on motion of Commis-

sioner Whitehead, seconded by First Vice President General Watterson, in view of the absence of Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, United States Navy, retired, commissioner of the State of Wisconsin.

United States Commissioner Davis stated that he was authorized by Capt. William L. Morrison, commanding the U. S. S. *Wolverine*, lying in Erie harbor, to extend to members of the interstate board a cordial invitation to visit the historic ship during their stay in Erie, and on motion a vote of thanks was extended to Capt. Morrison and the officers of the *Wolverine* for this courtesy.

Secretary General Huntington reported, in behalf of United States Commissioner Kelfer and himself as the special committee having charge of legislation in behalf of the memorial lately pending in the Ohio General Assembly, that the general assembly at its recent session had passed, and the governor of Ohio had approved an appropriation of \$20,000 in the following language: "For the Perry's Victory Memorial at Put in Bay, South Bass Island, Ohio, for filling, grading, and parking the memorial reservation and facing the plaza of the memorial with tile, payable to the treasurer general of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, and to be disbursed by the said interstate board for the objects aforesaid, the sum of \$20,000."

In behalf of the committee on the operation of the memorial, Commissioner Johannsen, cutodian of the memorial, presented the following annual report and comparative statement of receipts and disbursements:

Annual report on the operation of the memorial.

Aug. 17, 1919, to Sept. 10, 1920:

Receipts—

Elevator receipts -----	\$11,438.50
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Expenditures—

Salaries and labor -----	2,886.50
Repairs and supplies -----	728.09
Electric light and power -----	2,112.39
Net revenues -----	6,211.52

11,438.50

Season of 1920:

Receipts—

Elevator receipts -----	9,461.50
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Expenditures—

Salaries and labor -----	1,818.05
Repairs and supplies -----	547.40
Electric light and power -----	1,878.00
Labor and salaries -----	335.00
Repairs and supplies -----	150.00
Net revenues -----	4,733.05

9,461.50

Receipts from sale of pamphlets -----	372.70
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Total cash remitted to treasurer general from Aug. 17, 1919, to Sept. 10, 1920 -----	11,811.20
--	-----------

Total cash remitted, season 1920 -----	9,825.20
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Annual receipts from operation of Perry Memorial:

1915 -----	5,470.85
1916 -----	6,002.25
1917 -----	5,831.15
1918 -----	6,333.55
1919 -----	7,742.90
1920 -----	9,461.50

Number of days memorial was open, season of 1920 -----	84
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Number of persons carried to top (adults, 36,223; children, 2,705) --	38,928
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Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. WORTHINGTON, *Chairman.*
WEBSTER P. HUNTINGTON, *Secretary.*
S. M. JOHANNSEN, *Custodian.*

On motion of First Vice President General Watterson, seconded by United States Commissioner Davis, the foregoing report was ordered accepted and placed on file, and the thanks of the interstate board tendered to Commissioner Johannsen for his intelligent, faithful, and efficient management as custodian of the memorial and reservation.

Treasurer General Sisson presented the following annual report:

Report of the treasurer general for the period July 18, 1919, to Sept. 10, 1920.

Receipts:

Cash on hand, July 18, 1919.....	\$4,167.32
Receipts from sale of booklets since July 18, 1919.....	372.70
Receipts from memorial elevator, July 18, 1919, to Sept. 10, 1919..	5,545.35
Receipts from memorial elevator, June 1 to Sept. 6, 1920.....	9,461.58
Interest on deposits to Dec. 30, 1919.....	26.92
Interest on certificate of deposit.....	84.10
Interest on deposits to June 30, 1920.....	1.04

Total 19,659.01

Paid out:

Balance of account of J. C. Robinson & Son on contract for construction of the memorial.....	3,137.78
Paid Put in Bay Improvement Co. for light and power.....	2,112.39
Paid for official souvenirs (descriptive booklets for sale to the public).....	1,995.43
Paid money borrowed of S. M. Johannsen Mar. 13, 1919, and interest.....	1,178.58
Other expenses.....	5,419.84
Balance on hand.....	5,814.99

Total 19,659.01

Bank book shows balance of..... 5,800.75

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. Sisson, *Treasurer General.*

On motion of United States Commissioner Keifer, seconded by First Vice President General Watterson, the report of the treasurer general was ordered accepted and placed on file.

A discussion followed in reference to organizing the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, created by act of Congress approved March 3, 1919, eventually to supersede the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, organized September 10, 1910.

On motion of Commissioner Whitehead, seconded by First Vice President General Watterson, the committee on permanent organization, of the interstate board, was requested to formulate a minute, to be incorporated in the records of the present meeting, and to be recommended for incorporation in the records of the first meeting of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, indicating the business relationship existing between the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, pending the disbandment of the former and the succession of the latter to all its powers and responsibilities; the said committee on permanent organization to report to the present meeting.

Secretary General Huntington presented a tentative draft of a "Constitution of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission," which, on being read and discussed, was on motion recommended to the consideration of the said commission at its meeting to be held this day.

On motion it was voted to proceed to the election of general officers of the interstate board for the ensuing year.

President General Worthington called attention to the fact that a vacancy existed in the office of auditor general, due to the death of Auditor General Harry Cutler.

On motion of United States Commissioner Miles, seconded by Financial Secretary Todd, Commissioner Sumner Mowry, of Rhode Island, was unanimously elected auditor general for the term ending September 10, 1921.

On motion of Financial Secretary Todd, seconded by United States Commissioner Keifer, the rules were suspended and the secretary general authorized

and directed to cast one ballot for the election of all the remaining general officers authorized by the articles of association of the interstate board, for the ensuing year, and the secretary general announced that the ballot had been cast as follows:

President general, George H. Worthington; first vice president general, Henry Watterson; secretary general, Webster P. Huntington; treasurer general, A. E. Sisson; financial secretary, Mackenzie R. Todd.

The secretary general called the roll of States represented, for the presentation of the names of commissioners agreed upon as State vice presidents for the ensuing year, and the following were declared to have been elected:

Ohio, Horace Holbrook; Pennsylvania, Edwin H. Vare; Michigan, Roy S. Barnhart; Wisconsin, Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, United States Navy, retired; New York, George D. Emerson; Rhode Island, Sumner Mowry.

A vacancy in the vice presidency of the Illinois commission is noted on account of the death of Gen. Philip C. Hayes, and in that of the Kentucky commission on account of the death of Col. Andrew Cowan.

The secretary general called the roll of States for the nomination of members of the executive committee of the interstate board for the ensuing year, and the following were declared to have been elected:

Ohio, John H. Clarke; Pennsylvania, Milton W. Shreve; Michigan, Arthur P. Loomis; Illinois, Richard S. Folsom; Wisconsin, A. W. Sanborn; New York, Simon L. Adler; Rhode Island, John P. Sanborn; Kentucky, Mackenzie R. Todd. The general officers of the interstate board are members ex officio of the executive committee.

On motion the interstate board recessed until 2 o'clock p. m.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION OF COMMISSIONERS.

ERIE, PA., *September 10, 1920.*

The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock p. m., Chairman Keifer presiding, and Secretary General Huntington acting as secretary. Present, United States Commissioner J. Warren Keifer, President General George H. Worthington, Secretary General Webster P. Huntington, Treasurer General A. E. Sisson, Financial Secretary Mackenzie R. Todd, and Commissioners T. C. Jones, John M. Whitehead, and Simon L. Adler.

The chair declared a quorum present.

Commissioner Whitehead presented the following memorandum:

"At the annual meeting of the interstate board held August 25, 1919, the committee on the permanent organization of commissioners reported to the board the passage of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1919, creating the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission. At the same meeting the special committee on legislation in the Ohio General Assembly reported that a bill was pending therein, making an appropriation for filling, grading, and parking the memorial reservation and facing the plaza of the memorial with tile, the sum appropriated to be payable to the treasurer general of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and to be disbursed by the said board for the objects aforesaid.

"The interstate board therefore deemed it inadvisable, at the time, to proceed, under the aforesaid act of Congress, to effect the permanent organization designated by said act as the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission.

"At the annual meeting of the interstate board held this day it has been reported that the Ohio General Assembly has made an appropriation of \$20,000 in the terms and for the objects aforesaid, but that no part of said appropriation will be available until the work has been performed, in part or in whole.

"Since the making of the said appropriation the high cost of labor and materials has restrained the interstate board from making contracts for said work.

"The act of Congress aforesaid requires that the president and treasurer of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission shall report to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States annually, on the first of December. The commissioners named in the act, who are also commissioners of the interstate board, therefore feel constrained to organize under the act without further loss of time. But the circumstances surrounding the Ohio appropriation also constrain them, as commissioners of both bodies, to preserve the organization of the said interstate board until such time as the Ohio appropriation has been expended, or collected to be expended, for the purposes thereof, inasmuch as the said appropriation is not payable to the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission created by Congress.

"The situation in reference to the Ohio appropriation is the only impediment to disbanding the said interstate board at the present time and reposing all of its powers in the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission. Until that situation disappears by the Ohio appropriation becoming available, therefore, it is the judgment of this committee that the organization of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission should be effected this day; that the organization known as the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners should continue as heretofore; and that a full statement of all the conditions pertaining to the two organizations as separate and independent bodies, though composed of the same commissioners, should be embodied in the forthcoming report of the president and treasurer of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission to the Secretary of the Interior."

Commissioner Whitehead moved that the foregoing memorandum be recommended to the interstate board, to be incorporated in the minutes of its meeting this day, and that it also be recommended for approval by the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission at its meeting for organization. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Adler and carried unanimously.

Thereupon the committee adjourned.

J. WARREN KEIFER, *Chairman.*

Correct—Attest:

WEBSTER P. HUNTINGTON, *Secretary.*

MEETING OF THE INTERSTATE BOARD OF THE PERRY'S VICTORY CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS—SECOND SESSION.

The interstate board reconvened at 2 o'clock.

United States Commissioner Keifer, as chairman of the committee on the permanent organization of commissioners, presented the minutes of the meeting of said committee held this day as a report and moved that it be adopted and ordered made a part of the minutes of the present meeting. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Mowry and adopted unanimously.

On motion of Treasurer General Sisson, seconded by Commissioner Johannsen, the minutes of the present meeting were ordered printed.

On motion it was resolved that the next annual meeting should be held at Put in Bay, Ohio, between August 18 and 31, subject to the call of the president general.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE H. WORTHINGTON,
President General.

Correct—Attest:

WEBSTER P. HUNTINGTON,
Secretary General.

IN MEMORIAM.

Andrew Cowan.—The death of Col. Andrew Cowan, an eminent citizen and soldier of the United States, being reported to this board, of which he was a distinguished member, and also a member, for life, of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission created by act of Congress, and approved by the President, March 3, 1919, it was ordered that a memorial summary of his life be made a part of the minutes of this meeting of the board.

Col. Andrew Cowan was born (Ayrshire, Scotland) September 29, 1841; died (Ayrstead, Cherokee Park, his home) near Louisville, Ky., August 23, 1919.

He entered the United States Volunteer Army at the outbreak of the Civil War as a private soldier and became a first sergeant in the Nineteenth New York Infantry April 16, 1861. He was commissioned first lieutenant November 23, 1861, and captain January 8, 1862, First New York Battery; brevet major, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1862, and brevet lieutenant colonel, United States Volunteers, April 6, 1865.

He was chief of artillery, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, December 21, 1864, when 23 years of age. His service was in the field and on the battle line, and with his corps, and in personal command, especially of a large artillery brigade which he commanded in many of the most fiercely fought battles of the Civil War. For his especial skill and ability in the Battle of Sailors Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, he was breveted lieutenant colonel, United States Volunteers. This was the last general field battle of the Civil War and led to Gen. R. E. Lee's surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieut. Gen. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse three days later.

Since the Civil War he was honored with the presidency of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and worthily and ably held many other positions with Army and other societies. He also achieved much distinction in successful business enterprises at the head of the firm of Andrew Cowan & Co., of Louisville, Ky., in which he had much to do with introducing new and improved industries. His sympathetic nature led him to many philanthropies, among which he took special interest in and gave liberal aid to the advancement of the science of printing for the blind and the associated charities of Louisville.

Col. Cowan was appointed one of the Kentucky commissioners of the Perry's Victory Centennial by Gov. Augustus E. Willson in March, 1910. He took part in the organization of the interstate board in September of the same year, and when the construction of the Perry's Victory Memorial became the main object of that body the project received his earnest cooperation, which he manifested by personal service with the board as long as his health would permit, and even when stricken and helpless continued to express his patriotic interest in it, as indicated by his copious correspondence with the secretary general up to the time of his death.

He died, as he lived, a friend of humanity, an honored patriotic citizen of his country. His colleagues of this board, deploring his loss, nevertheless congratulate themselves upon the privilege of having been so long associated with him in a work which was dear to his heart and happily consummated before he was taken hence.

Harry Cutler.—Our late colleague was born May 1, 1874, at Yelisavetgrad, Russia, and as a lad, due to the persecutions of the Russian Government, emigrated with his mother and sisters to America. The family settled at Tarnum, N. Y., where young Cutler obtained various humble employments, and later in Buffalo, N. Y., and Fall River, Mass. At the age of 16 he removed to Providence, R. I., of which city he was a resident at the time of his death, and, working his way up from poverty, became president of the Cutler Jewelry Co. He was president of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association. He was colonel commanding the First Light Infantry Regiment of Providence, one of the oldest military organizations in America, organized in 1818. For three consecutive terms he represented the city of Providence in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, in which he was the author and champion of numerous progressive reforms and a member of many important committees. He was a member of the Jewish board of delegates on civil and religious rights, member of the union of American Hebrew congregations, one of the board of managers for synagogue and school extension, and president of the united Jewish relief committee.

During the World War Col. Cutler was one of the foremost men on either hemisphere devoted to philanthropic work in behalf of his race and served as chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board of the United States.

Col. Cutler was appointed a member of the Rhode Island commission of the Perry's Victory Centennial by Gov. A. J. Pothier, of that State, in February, 1910, and was elected auditor general of the interstate board at its first meeting, held September 10, 1910, and reelected each succeeding year until his death. Upon the observance of the centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie at Put-In-Bay, September 9, 10, and 11, 1913, under the auspices of the interstate board, the military exercises were under the direction of Col. Cutler as chief marshal. His indomitable will, as well as his genius for organization, was attested at that time; for he attended the ceremonies in a very serious condition of health, against the protests of his personal physician, who accompanied him, and insisted upon discharging the duties assigned to him at the cost of much physical pain and mental distress.

Col. Cutler was ever active in the legislative affairs of the interstate board, devoting his time most generously to State and National appropriations and materially aiding in the creation of the fund which finally assured the completion of the memorial.

His heart was warm with patriotism toward his adopted country. He was indefatigable in private business and prodigal of his time and resources in connection with many worthy public enterprises. A man of strong convictions and quick impulses; he was true to his friends, affectionate toward his intimates—a dominant force in whatever he undertook, but animated by high and kindly motives. With tender memories of his long and faithful association with them, his colleagues of the interstate board deplore his loss.

Louis W. Arnold.—Commissioner Arnold died at his home in Westerley, R. I., December 23, 1919, in his 75th year. The following resolutions, presented

by his colleague, Commissioner Sumner Mowry, of the same State, are hereby unanimously adopted:

"Whereas Almighty God in his wisdom has seen fit to remove from us by death our beloved associate, the Hon. Louis W. Arnold: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That in the death of Commissioner Arnold the interstate board, and particularly the Rhode Island commission, have lost a sincere and ardent coworker and that we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records and that a copy of them be forwarded to the family of our late colleague."

MEETING OF THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION CREATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1919.

ERIE, PA., September 10, 1920.

The meeting was called to order at the Hotel Lawrence, at 3 o'clock p. m., by Commissioner George H. Worthington, who, on motion, was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting.

On motion, Commissioner Webster P. Huntington was elected secretary of the meeting.

Chairman Worthington stated that the call for the time and place of the meeting had been agreed upon, and notice duly given at the ninth annual meeting of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial commissioners, held at Put in Bay, Ohio, August 25, 1921, the membership of the said board and of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission consisting, with two exceptions, of the same persons.

Secretary Huntington called attention to the fact that, since the passage of the act of Congress, creating the commission, four of the members named in the act had died, the deceased being Commissioners E. K. Warren, of Michigan; Andrew Cowan, of Kentucky; Harry Cutler, of Rhode Island; and Louis W. Arnold, of Rhode Island.

The Chair requested the secretary to call the roll, which was done, and the following commissioners responded to their names: Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, retired; Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, retired; Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, United States commissioners; George H. Worthington, Webster P. Huntington, Horace Holbrook, and S. M. Johannsen, Ohio; A. E. Sisson, T. C. Jones, and Milton W. Shreve, Pennsylvania; Arthur P. Loomis, Michigan; John M. Whitehead, Wisconsin; Simon L. Adler, New York; Sumner Mowry, Rhode Island; Henry Watterson and Mackenzie R. Todd, of Kentucky.

Secretary Huntington presented the proxies of Commissioners William H. Thompson, Chesley R. Perry, and H. S. Beckemeyer, of Illinois, and on motion they were ordered accepted and placed on file.

Commissioner Whitehead, of Wisconsin, presented the proxies of Commissioners A. W. Sanborn, Louis G. Bohmrich, Samuel W. Randolph, F. M. Symonds, and Sol P. Huntington, of that State, and on motion they were ordered accepted and placed on file.

Commissioner Jones, of Pennsylvania, presented the proxy of Commissioner George W. Neff, of that State, and on motion it was ordered accepted and placed on file.

Commissioner Loomis, of Michigan, presented the proxy of Commissioner John C. Lodge, of that State, and on motion it was ordered accepted and placed on file.

Commissioner Adler, of New York, presented the proxy of Commissioner Charles H. Wiltsie, of that State, and on motion it was ordered accepted and placed on file.

Commissioner Mowry presented the proxies of Commissioners John P. Sanborn and Harry E. Davis, of that State, and on motion they were ordered accepted and placed on file.

The Chair declared a quorum present.

United States Commissioner Keifer stated that, as chairman of the committee on the permanent organization of commissioners, created by the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, he desired to present a memorandum indicating the business relationship existing between the said board and the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, the said memorandum having been recommended by the said committee at a meeting thereof, held this day, to the present meeting for incorporation in its minutes,

Thereupon the secretary read the memorandum which, on motion of United States Commissioner Keifer, seconded by Commissioner Whitehead, was unanimously adopted as follows, to wit:

"At the annual meeting of the interstate board, held August 25, 1919, the committee on the permanent organization of commissioners reported to the board the passage of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1919, creating the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission. At the same meeting the special committee on legislation in the Ohio General Assembly reported that a bill was pending therein, making an appropriation for filling, grading, and parking the memorial reservation, and facing the plaza of the memorial with tile, the sum appropriated to payable to the treasurer general of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners and to be disbursed by the said board for the objects aforesaid.

"The interstate board therefore deemed it inadvisable, at that time, to proceed, under the aforesaid act of Congress, to effect the permanent organization designated by said act as the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission.

"At the annual meeting of the interstate board held this day it has been reported that the Ohio General Assembly has made an appropriation of \$20,000 in the terms and for the objects aforesaid, but that no part of said appropriation will be available until the work has been performed, in part, or in whole.

"Since the making of the said appropriation the high cost of labor and materials has restrained the interstate board from making contracts for said work.

"The act of Congress aforesaid requires that the president and treasurer of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission shall report to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States annually, on the 1st of December. The commissioners named in the act, who are also commissioners of the interstate board, therefore feel constrained to organize under the act without further loss of time. But the circumstances surrounding the Ohio appropriation also constrain them, as commissioners of both bodies, to preserve the organization of the said interstate board until such time as the Ohio appropriation has been expended, or collected to be expended, for the purposes thereof, inasmuch as the said appropriation is not payable to the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission created by Congress.

"The situation in reference to the Ohio appropriation is the only impediment to disbanding the said interstate board at the present time and reposing all of its powers in the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission. Until that situation disappears by the Ohio appropriation becoming available, therefore, it is the judgment of this committee that the organization of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission should be effected this day; that the organization known as the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners should continue as heretofore, and that a full statement of all the conditions pertaining to the two organizations as separate and independent bodies, though composed of the same commissioners, should be embodied in the forthcoming report of the president and treasurer of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission to the Secretary of the Interior."

Secretary Huntington presented a tentative draft of a "Constitution of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission," stating that it had been recommended to the commission for consideration by the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, held this day.

On motion of Commissioner Watterson, seconded by Commissioner Jones, it was resolved that the proposed constitution should be considered, for adoption or amendment, by sections, and thereupon the secretary proceeded with the reading as follows, to wit:

CONSTITUTION OF THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Article I.—Name and objects.

"SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, formed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1919 (H. R. 13482, Pub. Doc. No. 344, 65th Cong., 3d sess.), entitled 'An act creating a commission for the maintenance, control, care, etc., of the Perry's Victory Memorial on Put in Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio, and for other purposes,' as follows, to wit: "

[Secretary's note: The full text of the act of Congress appears in the Constitution as subsequently read and adopted as a whole. (See p. 85.)]

On motion of Commissioner Watterson, seconded by United States Commissioner Davis, the foregoing article was unanimously adopted as read.

Article II.—Honorary members.

"SECTION 1. Honorary members of the Commission are hereby provided for, consisting of the President of the United States and the governor of each State now or henceforth participating in the objects set forth in the said act of Congress, to serve as such during their terms of office; and honorary members for life may be elected in the discretion of the commission."

On motion of Commissioner Watterson, seconded by United States Commissioner Davis, the foregoing article was unanimously adopted as read.

Article III.—Officers.

"SECTION 1. The officers shall consist of a president, a vice president, secretary, and treasurer, and may also include an auditor and such other officers as the commission may from time to time consider advisable to appoint. Such officers shall be chosen by majority vote of the commissioners individually voting, or by a majority of votes by States, according to the provisions of section 2, Article IV, of this constitution. The term of such officers shall be one year. Vacancies, from whatsoever cause, in the several offices herein named or henceforth to be created, may be filled by the executive committee until the first meeting of the commission subsequent to their temporary appointment, except a vacancy in the office of president, in which case the vice president shall at once succeed to such office and discharge the duties thereof until his successor has been elected and qualified."

On motion of Commissioner Sisson, seconded by United States Commissioner Miles, the foregoing section was amended by adding to the conclusion of the third sentence, after the word "year," the words "or until their successors have been elected and qualified," so that the whole sentence shall read: "The term of such officers shall be one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified." Thereupon the section as amended was unanimously adopted.

"SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the commission and of the executive committee, and to proceed in behalf of the general objects of the commission as in his judgment may seem fitting, subject to the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid and to this constitution and to the approval of the commission or of the executive committee in all matters subject to its control. The president shall be a member *ex officio* of all committees."

On motion of Commissioner Todd, seconded by Commissioner Holbrook, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

"SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the vice president to perform all the duties of the president in the event of the president's inability to act."

On motion of Commissioner Adler, seconded by Commissioner Johannsen, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

"SECTION 4. In the absence of the president, or his inability to preside at meetings of the commission or of the executive committee, and in the absence or inability of the vice president to so preside, a president *pro tempore* shall be chosen by majority vote of the commissioners or the States represented, in accordance with section 2 of Article IV of this constitution."

On motion of Commissioner Jones, seconded by Commissioner Holbrook, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

"SEC. 5. In the event of the president's inability and the inability of the vice president to perform any other of the duties herein described or pertaining to the president's office, the executive committee shall meet on the call of the secretary and shall elect one of their number as acting president, and he shall perform such duties of the president for such period of time as may be necessary and consistent with the provisions of this constitution."

On motion of Commissioner Loomis, seconded by Commissioner Adler, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

"SEC. 6. The secretary shall keep correct records of all meetings of the commission and executive committee, conduct the official correspondence of these bodies and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the president, the

commission, or the executive committee. The secretary shall be secretary of all committees, unless otherwise provided for in their appointment."

On motion of Commissioner Watterson, seconded by United States Commissioner Davis, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

"Sec. 7. The treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the commission derived from the operation of the memorial, Federal, or State appropriations and from gifts or bequests except when otherwise provided for by the terms thereof. The conduct of his office shall also be subject to such other reasonable requirements as may be determined upon by the executive committee. He may be required to give bond in such sum as may be determined upon by the executive committee. In conjunction with the president it shall be his duty to submit, in writing, a report to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, on the first Monday in December of each year, in which shall be stated the condition of the memorial and reservation as to their state of preservation, and all receipts and disbursements of money pertaining thereto, from the date of his report last preceding."

On motion of United States Commissioner Keifer, seconded by Commissioner Holbrook, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

"Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the auditor to audit the books of the treasurer on the 1st day of August of each year, and whenever in his judgment an audit may be advisable, and he shall make return of his findings to the president or executive committee within 10 days thereafter."

On motion of Commissioner Jones, seconded by Commissioner Adler, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

Article IV.—Meetings and representation.

"SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the commission shall be held on September 10, or on September 9 when the 10th day of September falls on Sunday, at such place as the president may designate, except that in its discretion the commission may confer upon the president the power to call the next annual meeting at some other date, or may adjourn to a day certain other than September 10 or 9. Special meetings of the commission and of the executive committee shall be held on the call of the president, made upon his own motion or upon the request of any six members of either body, within 30 days following notice thereof to all the members."

On motion of Commissioner Sisson, seconded by Commissioner Todd, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

"Sec. 2. At all meetings of the commission the voting power of those present shall be apportioned among the States represented and the three commissioners appointed independently by the President of the United States, one vote to each State and one vote to the said three commissioners so independently appointed by the President of the United States, and a majority of the votes thus cast shall control. The vote of each State and of the three commissioners so appointed shall be determined by a majority vote of the commissioners of such States present in person or by proxy and by a majority of the three commissioners so independently appointed. This provision shall remain in force and effect until the membership of the whole commission shall consist of not more than three members representing each State, together with three, or a lesser number, of commissioners appointed directly by the President of the United States; and thereafter all commissioners shall vote individually, and the result of such voting shall be determined by a majority of those present in person or by proxy."

On motion of United States Commissioner Keifer, seconded by United States Commissioner Miles, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

"Sec. 3. Proxies for all meetings will be accepted when properly filed with the president of the commission, in accordance with such provisions as the commission may adopt."

On motion of Commissioner Adler, seconded by Commissioner Johannsen, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

Article V.—Committees.

"SECTION 1. Standing committees of the commission are hereby provided for as follows:

"(a) An executive committee, consisting of the officers of the commission and one commissioner from each State not represented among the officers, and one of

the three commissioners appointed independently by the President of the United States, except that when one or more commissioners so independently appointed are officers of the commission no other of their number shall be a member of the executive committee. Members of the executive committee not officers shall be appointed annually by the president.

"(b) A committee on the operation of the memorial, consisting of three commissioners to be appointed annually by the president, of whom the president shall be one."

On motion of Commissioner Sisson, seconded by Commissioner Jones, paragraph b of the foregoing section was amended by inserting at its conclusion the words, "*Provided, however, That at an annual meeting of the commission the two members of the committee other than the president may be elected by the commission*"; so that the whole paragraph shall read:

"(b) A committee on the operation of the memorial, consisting of three commissioners to be appointed annually by the president, of whom the president shall be one: *Provided, however, That at an annual meeting of the commission the two members of the committee other than the president may be elected by the commission.*"

Thereupon the section, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

"SEC. 2. A majority of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The executive committee shall have general oversight of the objects of the commission as set forth in the act of Congress and this constitution, subject to the approval of the commission at a regular annual meeting or a meeting called for the purpose."

On motion of Commissioner Jones, seconded by Commissioner Holbrook, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted as read.

"SEC. 3. The committee on the operation of the memorial shall have immediate oversight of the memorial property, subject to the approval of the commission at a regular annual meeting or a special meeting called for the purpose. The said committee shall have power to appoint a custodian of the memorial and to provide for his compensation and to appoint and to provide for the compensation of proper and necessary employees. This committee shall make report to the commission annually or whenever called upon by a majority at any meeting of the commission. It shall provide for the transmission to the treasurer of funds resulting from the operation of the memorial and may contract for necessary expenses for repairs and improvements to the memorial and memorial reservation. The custodian of the memorial shall be required to approve all items of such expenses, salaries of employees, material, and labor before their being presented for approval and payment, as hereinafter provided by section 1, Article VI, of this constitution."

On motion of Commissioner Watterson, seconded by United States Commissioner Keifer, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted.

Article VI.—Finance.

"SECTION 1. Funds of the commission in the hands of the treasurer shall be paid out by him to discharge indebtedness of the commission on vouchers approved by the president, secretary, and treasurer. All such disbursements shall be subject to the approval of the commission or executive committee, but no personal liability shall run toward the officers required to approve vouchers."

On motion of Commissioner Watterson, seconded by United States Commissioner Keifer, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted.

"SEC. 2. No debt or financial obligation of any kind shall be incurred by the commission or any of its officers in excess of the funds in the hands of the treasurer to discharge such debt at the time it is contracted."

On motion of Commissioner Mowry, seconded by Commissioner Todd, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted.

"SEC. 3. All commissioners shall be entitled to be reimbursed from available funds for their actual and necessary expenses in attending meetings of the commission or of any of its committees, or when traveling on the business of the commission. The bills for such expenses must be itemized."

On motion of Commissioner Mowry, seconded by Commissioner Todd, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted.

"SEC. 4. All vouchers for the payment of expenses and obligations shall be executed in the first instance by the secretary and by him presented to the president for approval, and by the president to the treasurer for approval and payment."

On motion of Commissioner Todd, seconded by Commissioner Adler, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted.

Article VII.—Cooperative objects.

"SECTION 1. This constitution is intended to be supplementary to the provisions of law enacted by Congress and the several States participating in the erection of the Perry's Victory Memorial, or which shall henceforth participate in its extension, improvement, or maintenance. The powers herein assumed by this commission are in no sense intended to be subversive of the powers still inherent in any State commission participating in the erection of the memorial and still existing, nor of the powers of any State commission which shall henceforth be created for the purpose of the extension, improvement, or maintenance of the memorial. This constitution is intended to promote at some future time the completion of the memorial in accordance with the original design."

On motion of Commissioner Watterson, seconded by United States Commissioner Davis, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted.

Article VIII.—Amendments.

"SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the State and Federal commissioners within the period designated in section 2 of Article IV, as requiring votes by States, and thereafter it may be amended by a majority vote of the commission."

On motion of Commissioner Sisson, seconded by Commissioner Holbrook, the foregoing section was unanimously adopted.

The reading of the proposed constitution by sections having been concluded, Chairman Worthington stated that, if no objection was made, the secretary would now read it as a whole, as amended, whereupon a motion would be in order for its adoption as a whole.

Thereupon Secretary Huntington read the constitution in full, as amended, as follows, to wit:

CONSTITUTION OF THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Article 1.—Name and objects.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, formed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1919 (H. R. 13482, Public Document No. 344, 65th Cong., 3d sess.), entitled "An act creating a commission for the maintenance, control, care, etc., of the Perry's Victory Memorial on Put in Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio, and for other purposes," as follows, to wit:

Whereas there has been erected by the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, composed of members appointed pursuant to law, a great memorial monument on Put in Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio, at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000, perpetually memorializing the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie, and Gen. William Henry Harrison's northwestern campaign in the War of 1812, and commemorating the century of peace which has ensued between Great Britain and the United States since the termination of that conflict by the signing of the treaty of Ghent; and

Whereas the Federal Government and the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, and Massachusetts have severally contributed to the payment of such cost; and

Whereas the legal title to the land constituting the site whereon said memorial has been erected is vested in the United States solely, in perpetual trust, for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said memorial and other memorial public uses and purposes not inconsistent with said memorial; and

Whereas said memorial is now self-sustaining and will so continue as to the maintenance thereof, if due provision is made for its care and protection: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Perry's Victory Memorial Commission is hereby created, consisting of Nelson A. Miles, Charles H. Davis, and J. Warren Keifer, commissioners of the United States; George H. Worthington, Webster P. Huntington, S. M. Johannsen, Eli Winkler, and Horace Holbrook, commissioners from the State of Ohio; A. E. Sisson, Milton W. Shreve, Edwin H. Vore, T. C. Jones, and George W. Neff, commissioners from the State of Pennsylvania; Arthur P. Loomis, John C. Lodge, Roy S. Barnhart, and E. K. Warren, commissioners from the State of Michigan; William H. Thompson, Chesley R. Perry, James Pugh, Richard S. Folsom, Nelson W. Lampert, Adam Weckler, William

Porter Adams, Willis J. Wells, W. H. McIntosh, and H. S. Beckemeyer, commissioners from the State of Illinois; Frederick M. Symonds, John M. Whitehead, A. W. Sanborn, C. B. Perry, S. W. Randolph, Louis Bohmrich, and Sol P. Huntington, commissioners from the State of Wisconsin; William J. Connors, George D. Emerson, John F. Malone, Edward D. Jackson, Simon L. Adler, Martin H. Glynn, William F. Rafferty, William L. Ormrod, Charles H. Wiltzie, and Jacob Shifferdecker, commissioners from the State of New York; John P. Sanborn, Louis N. Arnold, Sumner Mowry, Henry Davis, and Harry Cutler, commissioners from the State of Rhode Island; and Henry Watterson, Andrew Cowan, Samuel M. Wilson, R. W. Nelson, and Mackenzie R. Todd, commissioners from the State of Kentucky, who shall serve without compensation save necessary expenses.

As vacancies occur in the commission on the part of the several States, they shall remain unfilled until only three commissioners from each State remain; thereafter the commissioners from each State shall be three.

When a vacancy shall occur in the commission on the part of the United States it shall be filled by the President of the United States, and when such vacancy shall occur on the part of any State, the same shall be filled by the President of the United States on the recommendation of the governor of such State.

SEC. 2. That said commission, upon the said memorial and the site thereof being turned over to it, shall forthwith have full possession and control thereof with power to maintain, improve, protect, and preserve the same from injury thereto so far as its revenues will permit, and with power to appoint all necessary officers, agents, and employees, and to fix their compensation; also to have such other powers as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes and objects and to fulfill the duties of the commission. It shall not contract any debt or obligation payable otherwise than from the net revenues derived from its operation and management of said site and memorial, or that may be derived by it from other sources.

SEC. 3. That the title to said memorial and site hitherto conveyed to the United States by the State of Ohio is hereby accepted by the United States for the uses, purposes, and trusts therein and by this act provided.

SEC. 4. That the said commission is authorized and empowered to receive donations and bequests, to improve said site, and to erect thereon, when sufficient funds are available for such purposes, other structures of a general public character, but the same shall harmonize with the memorial, and such structures when erected shall become subject wholly to said commission, and the title to the same shall vest as does the title to said site and memorial and be subject to the same uses, possession, trust, control, and management.

SEC. 5. That said commission, through its president and treasurer, shall make, in writing, a report to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States on the first Monday in December of each year, in which shall be stated the condition of the said site and memorial as to preservation, and all receipts and disbursements of money pertaining thereto.

SEC. 6. That the officers of the commission shall be a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, and such other officers, agents, and employees as it may deem necessary.

The commission shall have power to adopt rules and by-laws for its government and to provide the methods of voting and the number of votes each State having more than three commissioners shall cast at its meetings.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1919.

Article II.—Honorary members.

SECTION 1. Honorary members of the commission are hereby provided for, consisting of the President of the United States and the governor of each State now or henceforth participating in the objects set forth in the said act of Congress, to serve as such during their terms of office; and honorary members for life may be elected in the discretion of the commission.

Article III.—Officers.

SECTION 1. The officers shall consist of a president, a vice president, secretary and treasurer, and may also include an auditor and such other officers as the commission may from time to time consider advisable to appoint. Such officers shall be chosen by majority vote of the commissioners' individually voting, or by a majority of votes by States, according to the provisions of section

2, Article IV, of this constitution. The term of such officers shall be one year. Vacancies, from whatsoever cause in the several offices herein named or henceforth to be created, may be filled by the executive committee until the first meeting of the commission subsequent to their temporary appointment, except a vacancy in the office of president, in which case the vice president shall at once succeed to such office and discharge the duties thereof until his successor has been elected and has qualified.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the commission and of the executive committee, and to proceed in behalf of the general objects of the commission as in his judgment may seem fitting, subject to the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid and to this constitution and to the approval of the commission or of the executive committee in all matters subject to its control. The president shall be a member *ex officio* of all committees.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the vice president to perform all the duties of the president in the event of the president's inability to act.

SEC. 4. In the absence of the president or his inability to preside at meetings of the commission or of the executive committee, and in the absence or inability of the vice president to so preside, a president *pro tem* shall be chosen by majority vote of the commissioners or the States represented, in accordance with section 2 of Article IV of this constitution.

SEC. 5. In the event of the president's inability and the inability of the vice president to perform any other of the duties herein described or pertaining to the presidential office, the executive committee shall meet on the call of the secretary and shall elect one of their number as acting president, and he shall perform such duties of the president for such period of time as may be necessary and consistent with the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. The secretary shall keep correct records of all meetings of the commission and executive committee, conduct the official correspondence of those bodies and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the president, the commission, or the executive committee. The secretary shall be secretary of all committees, unless otherwise provided for in their appointment.

SEC. 7. The treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the commission derived from the operation of the Memorial, Federal, or State appropriations and from gifts or bequests except when otherwise provided for by the terms thereof. The conduct of his office shall also be subject to such other reasonable requirements as may be determined upon by the executive committee. He may be required to give bond in such sum as may be determined upon by the executive committee. In conjunction with the president it shall be his duty to submit, in writing, a report to the Secretary of Interior of the United States, on the first Monday in December of each year, in which shall be stated the condition of the memorial and reservation as to their state of preservation, and all receipts and disbursements of money pertaining thereto, from the date of his report last preceding.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the auditor to audit the books of the treasurer on the first day of August of each year, and whenever in his judgment an audit may be advisable, and he shall make return of his findings to the president or executive committee within ten days thereafter.

Article IV.—Meetings and representation.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the commission shall be held on September 10th, or on September 9th when the 10th day of September falls on Sunday, at such place as the president may designate, except that in its discretion the commission may confer upon the president the power to call the next annual meeting at some other date, or may adjourn to a day certain other than September 10th or 9th. Special meetings of the commission and of the executive committee shall be held on the call of the president, made upon his own motion or upon the request of any six members of either body, within thirty days following notice thereof to all the members.

SEC. 2. At all meetings of the commission the voting power of those present shall be apportioned among the States represented and the three commissioners appointed independently by the President of the United States, one vote to each State and one vote to the said three commissioners so independently appointed by the President of the United States; and a majority of the votes thus cast shall control. The vote of each State and of the three commissioners so appointed shall be determined by a majority vote of the commissioners of such States present in person or by proxy and by a majority of the three commissioners so independently appointed. This provision shall remain in force and

effect until the membership of the whole commission shall consist of not more than three members representing each State, together with three, or a lesser number, of commissioners appointed directly by the President of the United States; and thereafter all commissioners shall vote individually, and the result of such voting shall be determined by a majority of those present in person or by proxy.

SEC. 3. Proxies for all meetings will be accepted when properly filed with the president of the commission, in accordance with such provisions as the commission may adopt.

Article V.—Committees.

SECTION 1. Standing committees of the commission are hereby provided for as follows:

(A) An executive committee, consisting of the officers of the commission and one commissioner from each State not represented among the officers, and one of the three commissioners appointed independently by the President of the United States, except that when one or more commissioners so independently appointed are officers of the commission, no other of their number shall be a member of the executive committee. Members of the executive committee not officers shall be appointed annually by the president.

(B) A committee on the operation of the memorial, consisting of three commissioners to be appointed annually by the president, of whom the president shall be one: *Provided, however,* That at an annual meeting of the commission the two members of the committee other than the president may be elected by the commission.

SEC. 2. A majority of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The executive committee shall have general oversight of the objects of the commission as set forth in the act of Congress and this constitution, subject to the approval of the commission at a regular annual meeting or a meeting called for the purpose.

SEC. 3. The committee on the operation of the memorial shall have immediate oversight of the memorial property, subject to the approval of the commission at a regular annual meeting or a special meeting called for the purpose. The said committee shall have power to appoint a custodian of the memorial and to provide for his compensation and to appoint and to provide for the compensation of proper and necessary employees. This committee shall make report to the commission annually or whenever called upon by a majority at any meeting of the commission. It shall provide for the transmission to the treasurer of funds resulting from the operation of the memorial and may contract for necessary expenses for repairs and improvements to the memorial and memorial reservation. The custodian of the memorial shall be required to approve all items of such expenses, salaries of employees, material and labor, before their being presented for approval and payment as herein-after provided by section 1, Article VI, of this constitution.

Article VI.—Finance.

SECTION 1. Funds of the commission in the hands of the treasurer shall be paid out by him to discharge indebtedness of the commission on vouchers approved by the president, secretary, and treasurer. All such disbursements shall be subject to the approval of the commission or executive committee, but no personal liability shall run toward the officers required to approve vouchers.

SEC. 2. No debt or financial obligation of any kind shall be incurred by the commission or any of its officers in excess of the funds in the hands of the treasurer to discharge such debt at the time it is contracted.

SEC. 3. All commissioners shall be entitled to be reimbursed, from available funds, for their actual necessary expenses in attending meetings of the commission or of any of its committees, or when traveling on the business of the commission. The bills for such expenses must be itemized.

SEC. 4. All vouchers for the payment of expenses and obligations shall be executed in the first instance by the secretary and by him presented to the president for approval, and by the president to the treasurer for approval and payment.

Article VII.—Cooperative objects.

SECTION 1. This constitution is intended to be supplementary to the provisions of law enacted by Congress and the several States participating in the erection of the Perry's Victory Memorial, or which shall henceforth partici-

pate in its extension, improvement, or maintenance. The powers herein assumed by this commission are in no sense intended to be subversive of the powers still inherent in any State commission participating in the erection of the memorial, and still existing, nor of the powers of any State commission which shall henceforth be created for the purpose of the extension, improvement, or maintenance of the memorial. This constitution is intended to promote at some future time the completion of the memorial in accordance with the original design.

Article VIII.—Amendments.

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the State and Federal commissions within the period designated in section 2 of Article IV as requiring votes by States, and thereafter it may be amended by a majority vote of the commission.

Secretary Huntington moved the adoption of the constitution as a whole as read, and the motion being seconded by Commissioner Watterson, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Commissioner Watterson, seconded by United States Commissioner Miles, the following persons were unanimously elected honorary members for life of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission: Hon. John H. Clarke, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Representative in Congress from the first Ohio district; Hon. John Cowan, Ottawa, Putnam County, Ohio.

Chairman Worthington stated that the election of officers of the commission for the ensuing year, as provided for by the constitution, was in order.

On motion of United States Commissioner Davis, seconded by Commissioner Todd, the rules were suspended and the secretary was authorized and directed to cast one ballot for the election of the following officers for the ensuing year, and the secretary announced that the ballot had been so cast as follows, to wit:

President, George H. Worthington; vice president, Henry Watterson; secretary, Webster P. Huntington; treasurer, A. E. Sisson; auditor, Sumner Mowry.

Col. F. S. Ritzel, of Norwalk, Ohio, appeared before the commission and in a few appropriate remarks presented the commission, for preservation in its files, several facsimile copies of "The Trump of Fame," pioneer newspaper of northern Ohio, published at Norwalk, containing what is believed to have been the first published account of the Battle of Lake Erie, under date of September 14, 1813.

On motion of United States Commissioner Davis, seconded by Auditor Mowry, a vote of thanks was extended to Col. Ritzel for his thoughtfulness and courtesy.

On motion of Treasurer Sisson, seconded by Commissioner Johannsen, the secretary was directed to cause the printing of the minutes of the present meeting for distribution to all members of the committee.

On motion of Commissioner Johannsen, seconded by Commissioner Todd, the date of the next annual meeting was left to the discretion of the president, to be held during the period from August 18 to 31, 1921, at Put in Bay, Ohio.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE H. WORTHINGTON, *President.*

Correct.

Attest:

WEBSTER P. HUNTINGTON, *Secretary.*

Secretary's note: In accordance with the constitution, providing for an executive committee consisting of the officers of the commission, one commissioner appointed independently by the President of the United States and one commissioner representing each State not represented by one or more of the officers, President Worthington, on November 20, 1920, announced the appointment of members of the committee to serve until the next annual meeting of the commission, so that the committee is composed as follows: The president of the commission, George H. Worthington; the vice president, Henry Watterson; the secretary, Webster P. Huntington; the treasurer, A. E. Sisson; the auditor, Sumner Mowry; Michigan, Arthur P. Loomis; Illinois, Chesley R. Perry; Wisconsin, John M. Whitehead; New York, Simon L. Adler; for the United States commissioners, Gen. J. Warren Keifer.

EXHIBIT C.

THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL.

The Perry's Victory Memorial, at Put in Bay, South Bass Island, Ohio, was erected under the auspices of the United States Government and the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, and Massachusetts (the States being here mentioned in the order in which their commissioners were appointed, except Massachusetts, which made no provision for commissioners) in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and his men over the British fleet under Commodore Barclay in the battle of Lake Erie, commonly called Perry's Victory, fought and won September 10, 1813; and in commemoration of the northwestern campaign of Gen. William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812 and of the hundred years of peace ensuing between Great Britain and the United States. In connection with the construction of the memorial, National and State legislation provided for a centennial celebration of the Battle of Lake Erie, which was duly observed under the direction of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, September 9, 10, 11, 1913. These joint enterprises originated in legislation by the State of Ohio, the first commissioners being appointed by that State in 1909.

The memorial, plaza, and approaches are constructed in their entirety of pink Milford granite from the quarries at Milford, Mass. Its geological composition is particularly adapted to the objects of a monument destined to endure through the ages. The color effect is pure white. The foundations of the column and the plaza rest directly on rock. The memorial stands on the isthmus of South Bass Island overlooking the waters of Lake Erie and the scene of Perry's victory off West Sister Island. The great Doric column rises 352 feet above the lake level. It is the highest monument in the world, excepting the Washington Monument; the greatest battle monument in the world and the most massive column ever attempted by ancients or moderns.

The column is 45 feet in diameter at the base and 35 feet and 6 inches at the neck; thickness of the walls at the base, 9 feet and 9 inches, and at the neck 5 feet. The diameter of the clear space in the interior of the column is 26 feet, 6 inches. There are 78 courses of stone in the height of the column. Two flights of granite stairs built in the thickness of the walls afford communication between the four entrance vestibules adjacent to the rotunda and the elevator floor above it. At this level the elevator and staircase start and run to the top of the column. The elevator, protected by all modern safety devices, ascends in one minute. The stairway to the top is composed of 467 steps. From the upper platform a door leads to the outside parapet or spectator's gallery, capable of accommodating 200 people in the open air. The entire column is lighted electrically.

From the parapet, 329 feet above Lake Erie, is disclosed a scene of unrivaled beauty. Surmounting the spectator's gallery is an imposing great bronze tripod, holding the beacon light of the memorial, which is aglow upward. The tripod is of solid bronze, 23 feet in height, its greatest diameter 20 feet; weight, 11 tons; cost \$14,000. It was designed by the architects of the memorial and cast by the Gorham Co., of New York. It supports a massive bowl for illumination purposes, the top of which is of ground plate glass one-half inch thick, having 200 incandescent lamps beneath it.

The main approach to the memorial is from Put in Bay Harbor. The granite steps ascending to the plaza are 67 feet wide. Entrance to the rotunda of the memorial is gained through four bronze doors marking the diameters of the column and facing the cardinal points of the compass. The rotunda is faced with Indiana limestone, and the floor of Tennessee marble, with a centerpiece and border in color. Beneath it, at a spot appropriately marked, repose the remains of the three Americans and three British officers killed in the battle of Lake Erie, which for 100 years lay buried on the shores of Put in Bay, where they were interred after the battle. They were disinterred by the commissioners of the memorial and placed in the memorial with impressive services September 13, 1913, 100 years from the date of their original burial on the shore. The seamen killed in the battle of Lake Erie were buried at sea. The officers killed, whose remains now rest within the memorial, were (Americans) Lieut. John Brooks of the brig *Lawrence*; Midshipman Henry Laub, of the *Lawrence*; and Midshipman John Clark, of the schooner *Scorpion*; and (British) Capt. Robert Finnis, of the brig *Queen Charlotte*; Lieut. James Garden, of the Royal New Foundland Regiment, and Lieut. John Garland, of the ship *Detroit*. Around the walls of the rotunda are carved stone tablets

giving the names of the American ships, and the killed on board, engaged in the Battle of Lake Erie.

Around the walls of the elevator floor above, on bronze tablets, are names of all persons engaged in the battle and who received prize money from the Government in connection with it—507 names in all. The ceiling of the rotunda takes the form of a dome. At the main entrance are bronze tablets containing the names of the Federal Government, the States, and their commissioners participating in the erection of the memorial. The memorial is surrounded by a reservation of 14 acres, 500 feet in width between the waters of Put in Bay Harbor and those of Lake Erie. Operations to clear the site, originally an unbroken forest, were begun in June, 1912; ground broken for the construction of the Doric column, October 1, 1912; cornerstone laid, July 4, 1913; the memorial opened to the public, June 13, 1915.

Including all items of incidental and necessary expense, the cost of the memorial was approximately \$700,000. For actual construction purposes the Federal commissioners segregated from the United States funds, \$240,000; the Ohio commissioners, \$126,000, and \$20,000 additional for the improvement of the grounds; Pennsylvania, \$50,000; Michigan, \$25,000; Illinois, \$30,000; Wisconsin, \$25,000; New York, \$30,000; Rhode Island, \$25,000; Kentucky, \$25,000; and Massachusetts, \$15,000. Total, \$611,000. These figures, however, do not include the necessary cost of the purchase of the memorial site, of the architectural competition, superintendence of construction, fees for engineers, electrical conduits, retaining walls, and the organization necessary to promote and carry on the work over a period of years.

The architect and designer of the memorial was Joseph H. Freedlander, of New York, with whom was associated A. Duncan Seymour, of New York. The successful design was determined in the largest architectural competition ever held in this country or Europe. The competitive designs were exhibited in the National Museum, Washington, and the judges of awards were the members of the National Fine Arts Commission, consisting of David H. Burnham, architect; Thomas Hastings, architect; Cass Gilbert, architect; Daniel C. French, sculptor; Frank D. Millet, painter; Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., architect; and Charles Moore, art connoisseur.

The building committee of the memorial authorized by the interstate board of commissioners consisted of President General George H. Worthington, chairman, First Vice President General Henry Watterson, United States Commissioner Nelson A. Miles, with Secretary General Webster P. Huntington as secretary. The Doric column was constructed by J. C. Robinson & Son, of New York and Chicago, and the plaza and approaches by the Stewart Engineering Corporation, of New York, both under the supervision of Superintendent of Construction C. E. Sudler. The custodian of the memorial is S. M. Johannsen, of the Ohio commission, residing at Put in Bay.

The commissioners appointed by the President of the United States and the governors of the States participating in the erection of the memorial organized the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners at a meeting held at Put in Bay September 10, 1910. This organization has since continued and is now known, by act of Congress, as the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission. At the period of the centennial celebration in 1913 it was composed of the following commissioners:

General officers: President general, George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio; first vice president general, Henry Watterson, Louisville, Ky.; secretary general, Webster P. Huntington, Columbus, Ohio; treasurer general, A. E. Sisson, Erie, Pa.; auditor general, Col. Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; financial secretary, Mackenzie R. Todd, Frankfort, Ky.

Commissioners: For the United States Government, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, retired, Washington, D. C.; Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, retired, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, Ohio.

Ohio: John H. Clarke, George H. Worthington, Cleveland; Webster P. Huntington, Columbus; S. M. Johannsen, Put in Bay; Eli Winkler, Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati; Horace Holbrook, Warren; William C. Mooney, Woodfield; Horace L. Chapman, Columbus; George W. Dun, Toledo.

Pennsylvania: A. E. Sisson, Milton W. Shreve, Erie; Edwin H. Vare, Philadelphia; T. C. Jones, McKeesport; George W. Neff, M. D., Masontown.

Michigan: George W. Parker, John C. Lodge, Detroit; Arthur P. Loomis, Lansing; Roy S. Barnhart, Grand Rapids; E. K. Warren, Three Oaks.

Illinois: William H. Thompson, James Pugh, Richard S. Folsom, Nelson W. Lampert, Adam Weckler, Chesley R. Perry, William Porter Adams, Willis J.

Wells, Chicago; Gen. Philip C. Hayes, Joliet; W. H. McIntosh, Rockford; H. S. Bekemeyer, Springfield.

Wisconsin: Rear Admiral Frederick M. Symonds, United States Navy, retired, Galesville; John W. Whitehead, Janesville; A. W. Sanborn, Ashland; Louis Bohmrich, Milwaukee; C. B. Perry, Wauwatosa; S. W. Randolph, Manitowoc; Sol P. Huntington, Green Bay. (Joseph McBell, secretary, Milwaukee.)

New York: William J. Conners, George D. Emerson, William Simon, John F. Malone, Edward D. Jackson, Buffalo; Simon L. Adler, Rochester; Martin H. Glynn, Albany; Clinton B. Herrick, M. D., Troy; William F. Rafferty, Syracuse; William L. Ormrod, Churchville; Jacob Schifferdecker, Brooklyn.

Rhode Island: John P. Sanborn, Newport; Louis N. Arnold, Westerly; Sumner Mowry, Peace Dale; Henry E. Davis, Woonsocket; Col. Harry Cutler, Providence.

Kentucky: Henry Watterson, Col. Andrew Cowan, Louisville; Samuel M. Wilson, Lexington; Col. R. W. Nelson, Newport; Mackenzie R. Todd, Frankfort.

The general officers of the interstate board have been annually reelected since 1910.

The memorial and reservation are the property of the United States Government, and the reservation a national park, both under the direction and control of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, created by act of Congress approved by President Wilson March 3, 1919. The property contained in the reservation was originally purchased from private owners, for the objects to which it has been dedicated, by condemnation proceedings brought in the name of the State of Ohio, and the title vested in that State. By act of the General Assembly of Ohio the property was ceded to the United States, and the title was accepted on the part of the United States by the act of Congress referred to.

The view from the top of the memorial is never forgotten by those who have had the privilege of ascending. By day the picture grows upon the senses with charming allurements, while night reveals a fairyland of starlit skies, shadowy forms, and shimmering reflections.

From an architectural standpoint the memorial is one of the great works of the ages, happily destined to endure as long as any reared by human hands. Scientifically, it has been the subject of unbounded admiration on the part of experts of both hemispheres. The public has not been slow to realize the educational value of a visit to Put in Bay and the memorial. The island is readily accessible by daily boats from Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit. The throngs of visitors to the memorial therefore naturally include many organizations and societies. Special rates for transportation and hotel accommodations may always be obtained.

EXHIBIT D.

[Illustrations omitted.]

Appropriations for the memorial to Jan. 1, 1915.

The Federal Government.....	\$240, 000	Wisconsin	\$25, 000
Ohio.....	126, 806	Rhode Island	25, 000
Pennsylvania.....	50, 000	Kentucky.....	25, 000
Illinois.....	30, 000	Massachusetts.....	15, 000
New York.....	30, 000		
Michigan	25, 000	Total.....	591, 806

EXHIBIT E.

PROGRAM OF A COMPETITION FOR THE SELECTION OF AN ARCHITECT TO DESIGN AND SUPERVISE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PERRY MEMORIAL AT PUT IN BAY, OHIO.

THE MEMORIAL.

The erection of the Perry Memorial constitutes an important part of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the War of 1812-15. It is intended to commemorate the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the officers and men under his command at the Battle of Lake Erie, and as a memorial to the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners representing the United States and the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, and Minnesota, acting under authority of Congress and of the legislatures of the several States, have united themselves in an organization bearing title "The

Interstate Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners," hereinafter called the interstate board.

Appropriations which will be expended under the authority of the interstate board have been made as follows: The United States, \$250,000; the State of Ohio, \$83,000; the State of Pennsylvania, \$75,000; and the State of Wisconsin, \$50,000. It is confidently expected that each of the other States which have appointed commissioners will make an appropriation at the next session of their legislatures. Other States may perhaps join in the movement.

The officers and members of the interstate board are as follows:

President general, George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio; first vice president general, Col. Henry Watterson, Louisville, Ky.; secretary general, Webster P. Huntington, Cleveland, Ohio; treasurer general, A. E. Sisson, Erie, Pa.; auditor general, Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; State vice presidents: Ohio, Horace Holbrook, Warren; Pennsylvania, Edwin H. Vare, Philadelphia; Michigan, Roy S. Barnhart, Grand Rapids; Illinois, Gen. Philip C. Hayes, Joliet; Wisconsin, Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, United States Navy, Galesville; New York, Henry Harmon Noble, Essex; Rhode Island, Sumner Mowry, Peacedale; Kentucky, Col. Andrew Cowan, Louisville; Minnesota, W. H. Wescott, Rosemount.

Executive committee: The general officers, exofficio, the United States commissioners, and Ohio, John J. Manning, Toledo; Pennsylvania, Milton W. Shreve, Erie; Michigan, Geo. W. Parker, Detroit; Illinois, William Porter Adams, Chicago; Wisconsin, A. W. Sanborn, Ashland; New York, Clinton Bradford Herrick, M. D., Troy; Rhode Island, John P. Sanborn, Newport; Kentucky, McKenzie R. Todd, Frankfort; Minnesota, J. Edward Meyers, Minneapolis.

Commissioners: For the United States Government—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.; Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, Ohio.

Ohio—George H. Worthington, Cleveland; S. M. Johansson, Put in Bay; John J. Manning, Toledo; Eli Winkler, First National Bank Building, Cincinnati; Col. Webb C. Hayes, Fremont; Horace Holbrook, Warren; William C. Mooney, Woodfield; Horace L. Chapman, Columbus. (One vacancy.) Webster P. Huntington, secretary, Columbus.

Pennsylvania—A. E. Sisson, Erie; Edwin H. Vare, Philadelphia; Milton W. Shreve, Erie; T. C. Jones, McKeesport; George W. Neff, M. D., Masetown.

Michigan—Arthur P. Loomis, Lansing; Roy S. Barnhart, Grand Rapids; E. K. Warren, Three Oaks; Geo. W. Parker, Detroit. (One vacancy.)

Illinois—Gen. Philip C. Hayes, Joliet; William Porter Adams, 726 Washington Boulevard, Chicago; Willis J. Wells, 309 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago; Chesley R. Perry, 911 First National Bank Building, Chicago; W. H. McIntosh, Rockford.

Wisconsin—John M. Whitehead, Janesville; A. W. Sanborn, Ashland; C. B. Perry, Wauwatosa; S. W. Randolph, Manitowoc; Louis Bohmrich, Milwaukee; Capt. John M. Baer, Appleton; Rear Admiral Frederick M. Symonds, Galesville.

New York—William Simon, Buffalo; George D. Emerson, Buffalo; John T. Mott, Oswego; Clinton Bradford Herrick, M. D., Troy; Henry Harmon Noble, Essex.

Rhode Island—John P. Sanborn, Newport; Louis N. Arnold, Westerly; Sumner Mowry, Peacedale; William C. Bliss, East Providence; Harry Cutler, Providence.

Kentucky—Col. Henry Watterson, Louisville; Col. Andrew Cowan, Louisville; Samuel M. Wilson, Lexington; Col. R. W. Nelson, Newport; McKenzie R. Todd, Frankfort.

Minnesota—W. H. Wescott, Rosemount; J. Edward Meyers, Minneapolis; D. S. Kingsbury, St. Paul; Milo B. Price, Owatonna; William D. Windom, Washington, D. C.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The interstate board has appointed a building committee consisting of George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio, chairman; Col. Henry Watterson, Louisville, Ky.; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.

The building committee has appointed Webster P. Huntington, Federal Building, Cleveland, Ohio, as its secretary, and it has appointed Frank Miles Day, past president of the American Institute of Architects, to advise it in the preparation of this program and in the conduct of the competition. The interstate board having delegated to the building committee full authority to establish for it and in its name a competition for the selection of an architect to design and supervise the construction of the Perry Memorial, and to recommend

a design and architect to the executive committee of the Interstate board, the building committee, by virtue of that authority, establishes the competition herein described.

THE COMPETITION.

The competition will be open to applicants of established reputation. Applications, to receive consideration, must be addressed to the building committee of the Perry Memorial, care Webster P. Huntington, secretary, Federal Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and they must be received not later than November 14, 1911. The building committee, having considered such applications, will reply to all, notifying those whom they deem qualified to enter the competition. As the winner of the competition will be appointed the architect of the memorial, the building committee will select those who are to take part in it with the greatest care, and will include among them only architects in whose ability and integrity they have absolute confidence and to any one of whom they are willing to intrust the work.

This program constitutes an agreement between the Interstate board on the one hand and each participant in the competition and the appointed architect, severally, on the other, to the terms of which agreement each architect submitting a design gives assent by such submission.

Communications regarding the competition should be addressed to Frank Miles Day, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. They must be in writing and they may be anonymous. Any information issued after the publication of this program, including replies to communications, will be mailed simultaneously to each competitor and will thereupon become an essential part of the program. Inquiries, to have consideration, must be received not later than December 20, 1911. No instructions relating to the "problem" or the "drawings" will be sent out later than December 24, 1911.

The survey of the site and schedule of the American Institute of Architects attached to this program form an essential part of it.

The submission of a design constitutes a guarantee on the part of the architect submitting it that it has been produced in his own office under his own direction. Proof of the contrary, to the satisfaction of the building committee, will constitute ground for the annulment of any award made in his favor.

No competitor shall enter into association with any other architect unless such intention has been declared in the application, and if such associates shall win the competition, their association shall continue until the completion of the work.

It is intended so to conduct the competition that the authorship of the several designs shall be unknown except to those who have worked upon them. For a competitor to attempt in any way to make known the authorship of his design to any member of the Interstate board or of the Commission of the Fine Arts, or to attempt to influence the award, either directly or indirectly, except by means of a proper submission of his design, will, upon the establishment of the fact to the satisfaction of the building committee, preclude an award in his favor or will constitute ground for the annulment of any award in his favor.

In addition to the three preceding paragraphs, which are of a mandatory character, and clearly to distinguish from the rest of the program such further instructions to competitors as are of the same character, they are printed in heavy-faced type. Failure to comply with any mandatory requirement of the program will preclude an award in favor of the author of the design so failing.

THE PRIZE AND THE PREMIUMS.

The prize of the competition will be the commission to design and supervise the construction of the memorial. This prize will be awarded in the manner and upon the terms hereinafter set forth. Three premiums of respectively \$1,250, \$1,000, and \$750 will be awarded in the manner hereinafter set forth. No competitor, other than those who may be awarded the prize and premiums, will receive any remuneration for taking part in the competition.

THE SITE.

South Bass Island is one of a group of islands lying at the western end of Lake Erie. It is divided by an isthmus into two parts. The isthmus has been selected by the Interstate board as the site of the Perry Memorial, and a tract of about 14 acres (shown within the lines A, B, C, D, and E on the survey) has been purchased to provide a reservation about the memorial.

Inclosed between South Bass and the adjoining Gibraltar Island is a sheet of water known as But in Bay, where Commodore Perry's squadron lay before

the battle and to which it returned with the captured British ships. From the high bluffs of Gibraltar Island a lookout was kept for the opposing fleet, and when sighted, battle was joined about 8 miles to the northwestward. After the victory, troops under command of Gen. William Henry Harrison were brought in Perry's ships to South Bass Island, where they were drilled and whence they took their departure for the Battle of the Thames and the capture of Detroit. The site of the monument is, therefore, a center of great historic interest.

South Bass and adjacent islands are much frequented by summer visitors, and the village of Put in Bay adjoining the site of the memorial is the center of such traffic. A chart of a portion of Lake Erie, including the Bass Islands and Sandusky, may be had, post free, by sending a postal order for 18 cents to the United States Engineer Office, 540 Federal Building, Buffalo, N. Y., or to the United States Lake Survey Office, Old Custom House, Detroit, Mich., with a request for chart No. 6, index No. 36.

A large part of the site is marsh, but at its northern end the land is perhaps 6 feet above the mean water level. The variation of the water level is about 4 feet. The whole area of the reservation is underlaid by firm rock at no great depth. For the purposes of this competition the following assumptions are made: First, that solid rock underlies the site in a plane 5 feet below the mean water level; second, that the roads shown on the survey lie in a plane 4 feet above mean water level; third, that the site is treeless.

THE PROBLEM.

As the committee desires to receive a well-studied general scheme and not a design perfected in detail, and as it wishes to leave to each competitor entire freedom to work out his ideas, it avoids giving detailed instructions as to the location or planning of the several buildings.

The memorial will consist primarily of a shaft* of considerable height, bearing, as an aid to navigation, if the designer wishes to include it, a light of the first order. The shaft must have a stairway, an elevator, and a convenient outlook for the public from a high level.

There is also to be a museum of historic relics, which should be a hall of fine proportions and of a floor area of not less than 3,000 square feet and not more than 5,000 square feet. Suitable provision should be made for lavatories and janitor's service and for an office for the curator.

The shaft and the museum may be grouped, combined, or separated in whatever way may appear best to the competitor.

The remains of a number of officers and sailors, both of the British and American fleets, are interred on the island. They will be reinterred within the walls of the memorial. The competitor may suggest, either in his design or in the written description, such special memorial to them as he may deem fit.

It is intended that the reservation shall afford a suitable setting for the memorial, but this does not mean that the whole area must be treated in a formal manner. A curving road runs along the western or bay shore. Its line may be changed, and it may be widened, but no part of the reservation or of the road may be shown as extending farther into the bay or the lake than the present shore line. The bay and lake must be so connected as to provide for the convenient passage of boats of the Life-Saving Service. The earth excavated from such connection and any extensions of it may, if desired, be utilized in raising the level of the site, but competitors who desire to show the memorial as rising directly from the water may do so. It is important that adequate circulation should be provided within the buildings and in the reservation generally.

COST AND CUBAGE.

The interstate board has limited the building committee to an expenditure of \$600,000 upon the construction of the memorial, not including the improvement of the reservation.

For the purposes of this competition it is assumed that the expenditure upon the improvement of the grounds will be confined to \$100,000, and competitors are advised to design such improvement with due regard to the economy thus indicated.

In cubing the memorial the shaft from the level of the rock upward will be taken at \$1 per cubic foot and the museum from the same level at 70 cents per cubic foot. Any design the shaft and museum of which being thus cubed ex-

* The word shaft is not used in a technical sense and it is not to be taken as indicating a desired type of design.

ceeds a cost of \$600,000 shall be ineligible to an award of the prize or of any premium. Should the cost thus calculated be materially less than \$600,000, that fact will be taken into consideration in respect to the treatment of the grounds.

DRAWINGS.

The competitive drawings will consist of:

(a) A general plan showing the proposed arrangement of the memorial, the roads and paths, and the treatment of the reservation at a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot.

(b) A plan of the first story of the shaft and the museum at a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot. If the competitor's solution of the problem requires for its proper explanation plans of stories higher than the first he may submit such plans at a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot, but they should be upon the same sheet as the first-floor plans.

(c) A section at a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot, taken through the museum and the shaft.

(d) An elevation at a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot of the museum and the shaft and their setting.

(e) A perspective drawing of the memorial so made that the vertical angle of the shaft nearest to the spectator will be at a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot.

All drawings must be on white paper or on tracing paper mounted on white paper, and the rendering of all except the perspective shall be in monochrome.

No shadows shall be cast on any drawing save the elevation, in which they shall be shown at the usual angle of 45°. The perspective shall be in pure outline, in black ink or black pencil, showing only the architectural forms, with no indication of shadows or textures.

On the section, elevation, and perspective a single human figure 5 feet 9 inches high may be shown. Trees, if constituting a part of the design, may be shown, but boats, ships, and anything not a permanent part of the design must not be shown. One or more drawings may be placed on one sheet. Each sheet must bear the title "Perry Memorial Competition." No models and no drawings save those named above may be presented. No alternative drawings or flaps of any kind are permitted.

The design may be accompanied by a brief typewritten description explaining any features which can not clearly be indicated in the design, and setting forth the cubage and cost calculated in the manner above indicated. In the description, any reference to the author of the design must be in the first person plural.

The drawings and description must not be signed, nor may they or their wrapping bear any motto, device, or distinguishing mark. The drawings must not be framed or mounted on boards of any kind or on stretchers.

SUBMISSION.

All drawings are to be inclosed within stiff boards, securely wrapped and addressed to Col. Spencer Cosby, secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, Washington, D. C. With the drawings there shall be inclosed a large opaque envelope containing a card bearing the name and address of the competitor. The envelope shall be sealed and addressed in typewriting to the building committee of the Perry Memorial.

Designs to be eligible to the competition must be received at the above address not later than noon, Saturday, January 20, 1912. No design received after that time will be opened, except that in the event of delay in delivery the committee may accept a design, if satisfied that the competitor was not responsible for the delay. Packages containing the competitive designs will be opened by Col. Spencer Cosby, who will place a number on each drawing and on the corresponding envelope. He will then retain the envelopes in his possession unopened until all awards herein provided for shall have been made.

THE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

The Commission of the Fine Arts appointed by the President of the United States in accordance with an act of Congress, and consisting of Daniel H. Burnham, chairman, Daniel C. French, Thomas Hastings, Frederick Law Olmsted, Charles Moore, Cass Gilbert, and Francis D. Millet, will advise the building committee as to the making of awards. The commission will select one design as being the most satisfactory solution of the problem submitted and will recommend to the building committee that its author be appointed as architect. The commission will name, in order of merit, three other designs worthy of the three premiums.

AWARDS.

On receiving the report of the Commission of the Fine Arts, the building committee will carefully examine the designs submitted and will recommend to the executive committee of the interstate board an award of the prize and premiums. The executive committee, having confirmed the recommendations of the building committee, will open the envelope bearing the number corresponding to that on the design thus chosen to receive the prize, and the disclosure of the author's name will constitute his appointment as architect of the memorial. The building committee will in any event award the three premiums to the authors of three out of the four designs chosen by the jury. No award will be made in favor of any design as to which the commission has not certified that it complies with all the mandatory requirements of this program.

Within seven days of the making of these awards, notification thereof, together with a copy of the report of the commission, will be sent to each competitor and payment of the three premiums will be made. Within the same period, the committee will return all designs to their authors and, except as to the winning design, the committee will make no use of them nor of anything contained in them which is original as to this competition. No design, save the four receiving the awards, will be publicly exhibited or reproduced without the consent of its author.

THE ARCHITECT.

The selection of the architect as herein provided constitutes an engagement to design and supervise the construction of the Perry Memorial under the conditions set forth in the statement of the American Institute of Architects, entitled "Professional Practice of Architects and Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges," a copy of which is hereto attached, save only that his payment for the services mentioned in the first paragraph thereof shall be as there stated, 6 per cent, and not a higher charge as mentioned for monuments, etc., in the second paragraph.

Within 10 days of the award, the architect will be paid one-half of 1 per cent upon the proposed cost of the work as set forth herein, such payment upon the progress of the work to merge into the entire fee, and thereupon the architect, after consultation with the building committee, shall proceed to develop the design of the memorial in the form of sketch plans.

Although it is expected that the prize drawings will afford a basis for the design of the completed work, yet it is to be understood that the committee may, after making the award, determine upon the inclusion in the memorial of features not named in this program, and may for this or other reasons require that the problem be restudied by the architect.

Should the building committee for any reason wish to sever its relations with the architect before giving him instructions to proceed with working drawings, or should it fail to give such instructions within 12 months of the award, then it will pay the architect an additional sum of three-fourths of 1 per cent, a total of 1½ per cent of the proposed cost of the work as set forth herein, and thereupon his services as architect of the memorial shall cease; but his design and plans shall then become the property of the building committee.

ARBITRATION.

In case of any disagreement between the building committee and any competitor or the appointed architect, either during or subsequent to the competition, upon any of the provisions of this program, all parties in interest hereby agree to accept the professional adviser to the committee as arbitrator and his decisions as final and without appeal.

Approved and signed by the building committee, October 11, 1911.

GEORGE H. WORTHINGTON, *Chairman*,
HENRY WATTERSON,
NELSON A. MILES.

Witness:

WEBSTER P. HUNTINGTON,
Secretary.

Approved on behalf of the interstate board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, October 11, 1911.

GEORGE H. WORTHINGTON,
President General.

Witness:

WEBSTER P. HUNTINGTON,
Secretary General.

This program has received the approval of the American Institute of Architects, through its standing committee on competitions, R. Clipston Sturgis, acting chairman.

**THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS—PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTS
AND SCHEDULE OF PROPER MINIMUM CHARGES.**

1. The architect's professional services consist of the necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings, specifications, large scale and full size detail drawings, and of the general direction and supervision of the work, for which, except as hereinafter mentioned, the minimum charge, based upon the total cost⁴ of the work complete is 6 per cent.

2. On residential work, on alterations to existing buildings, on monuments, furniture, decorative and cabinet work and landscape architecture, it is proper to make a higher charge than above indicated.

3. The architect is entitled to compensation for articles purchased under his direction, even though not designed by him.

4. If an operation is conducted under separate contracts, rather than under a general contract, it is proper to charge a special fee in addition to the charges mentioned elsewhere in this schedule.

5. Where the architect is not otherwise retained, consultation fees for professional advice are to be paid in proportion to the importance of the questions involved and services rendered.

6. Where heating, ventilating, mechanical, structural, electrical and sanitary problems are of such a nature as to require the services of a specialist, the owner is to pay for such services. Chemical and mechanical tests and surveys, when required, are to be paid for by the owner.

7. Necessary traveling expenses are to be paid by the owner.

8. If, after a definite scheme has been approved, changes in drawings, specifications or other documents are required by the owner; or if the architect be put to extra labor or expense by the delinquency or insolvency of a contractor, the architect shall be paid for such additional services and expense.

9. Payments to the architect are due as his work progresses in the following order: Upon completion of the preliminary studies, one-fifth of the entire fee; upon completion of specifications and general working drawings (exclusive of details), two-fifths additional, the remainder being due from time to time in proportion to the amount of service rendered. Until an actual estimate is received, charges are based upon the proposed cost of the work and payments received are on account of the entire fee.

10. In case of the abandonment or suspension of the work, the basis of settlement is to be as follows: For preliminary studies, a fee in accordance with the character and magnitude of the work; for preliminary studies, specifications and general working drawings (exclusive of details), three-fifths of the fee for complete services.

11. The supervision of an architect (as distinguished from the continuous personal superintendence which may be secured by the employment of a clerk-of-the-works or superintendent of construction) means such inspection by the architect or his deputy, of work in studios and shops or a building or other work in process of erection, completion, or alteration, as he finds necessary to ascertain whether it is being executed in general conformity with his drawings and specifications or directions. He has authority to reject any part of the work which does not so conform and to order its removal and reconstruction. He has authority to act in emergencies that may arise in the course of construction, to order necessary changes, and to define the intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications. On operations where a clerk-of-the-works or superintendent of construction is required, the architect shall employ such assistance at the owner's expense.

12. Drawings and specifications, as instruments of service, are the property of the architect.

As revised at the Washington Convention, December 15-17, 1908.

GLENN BROWN, *Secretary*,
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

⁴ The total cost is to be interpreted as the cost of all materials and labor necessary to complete the work, plus constructors' profits and expenses, as such cost would be if all materials were new and all labor fully paid, at market prices current when the work was ordered.

NAC 3830 Un3
Perry's Victory Memorial : first an
Loeb Design Library ARL5252



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